INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 96--- BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 23 1929 ONE ANNA.

GHAZNI PROCLAIMED AS CAPITAL

5000 Women Prepared to Offer Jehad for Amanullah

—:o:—

ULEMAS WORDY WARFARE BEGINS

THULL, April 22.

It is reported from Kurram that King Amanullah has proclaimed Ghazni as his capital where 5,000 women are stated to have offered their services for Jehad.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH ESTABLISHES HEADQUARTERS AT MUKUR

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 22.

Amanullah's headquarters have been established at Mukur and some troops have advanced towards Ghazni. It is reported that the Ghilzais are retiring before his advance and concentrating in Ghazni. The attitude of the Ghilzais at Ghazni depends on the support they may receive.

Habibullah's forces are in that vicinity and Shah Mahmad is marching from Harzob to Logar with Jajis.

General Nadir Khan has not yet succeeded in collecing the tribes of the Southern Province and is now in Katawaz on a tour of propaganda. Mohamed Hasham is still with the Khugianis and has not persuaded the eastern tribes to interfere.—A. P.

ULEMAS ON MARCH TO AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, April 22.

As decided in a previous public meeting, a batch of Ulemas left Peshawar for Afganistan yesterday, marching in a procession from the Khilafat Office through the bazars. Though their departure was quite private and informal, people thronged to Kabuli Gate, where the party was seated in motors and was given a send-off.

They were accompanied by prominent Khilafat workers, who carried them as far as the borderline of Michni and took their leave after having placed them in the independent territory.

"FOR PEACE AND UNITY."

Before their departure they held a meeting in Shabkadar Mosque where they declared their mission was to help the cause of unity and peace in Afghanistan. Mr. K. B. Kulli Khan and some other officials followed the batch up to Shabkadar Fort and had a talk with some Khilafat workers on the occasion of the Ulemas' departure. The party crossed the border line without any inconvenience. The party consisted of 24 persons. Mr. Rahimbakhsh Ghaznavi, brother of Allakhsh Yusufi, Editor, the "Sarhad", also accompanied the party as correspondent of the "Sarhad".—Free Press.

THEIR WORDY WARFARE!

—:o:—

IS AMANULLAH A KAFFIR?

PESHAWAR, April 22.

The party of Ulemas which left Peshawar for Jalalabad for the purpose of having a religious discussion with the Jalalabad Ulemas about King Amanullah's "Kaffirship", have crossed the Indian border and entered Mohmand territory.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH SUSTAINS A REVERSE

QUETTA, April 21.

Unconfirmed reports are now coming through that Amanullah has sustained a reverse in his attempt to march on to Ghazni from Nani. It seems clear now that the ex-King did not actually enter Ghazni which is still being fairly strongly held by Bacha-I-Saqao's troops, supported by local tribesmen.—A. P.

IN WAKE OF HURRICANE

—:o:—

Death & Destruction in Japan

AEROPLANE CREW LOST AND BLUE JACKETS WASHED ASHORE

LONDON, April 22.

Tokio.—Death and destruction have been left in its wake by the hurricane which swept the country yesterday.

Eight persons were killed and 76 injured at Nigata on the north-west coast.

Two naval aeroplanes with their crews have been lost on the Korean coast. Three blue-jackets were washed overboard from the destroyers and were drowned.—Reuter.

ESTABLISH TRADE RELATION WITH RUSSIA

—:o:—

SCOTISH T. U. DEMAND

ABERDOON, April 22.

The Scottish Trade Union Congress has recommended that effective steps should be taken to secure early resumption of trade relations with Russia.—Free Press Bearu Service.

PRINCE GEORGE MOTORS TO BOGNOR

—:o:—

PRINCESS MARY AND VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES VISIT KING

LONDON, April 21.

Visits were paid to the King at Craigwell House by Princess Mary and Viscountess Lascelles who are at present at Goodwood House, which is a few miles from Bognor, and by Prince George, who motored from London to Bognor in the afternoon and spent the night with Their Majesties. The King was out walking on the grounds early this morning and on their return from Church, the Queen and Prince George joined His Majesty in another short walk before luncheon. Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles motored to Craigwell House for luncheon.—B. O. W.

SATYAGRAHA NOT BEGUN

—:o:—

Daskroi Farmers' Denial

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee, it was resolved that the recent Press report about the starting of Satyagraha in Daskroi Taluka was wrong and that the Committee had not yet resolved to start Satyagraha.

It is stated that the villages of the Taluka have independently prepared 'Annavali' registers and have protested to the Government against collecting revenues according to the Government 'Annavari'.

Information has reached the Committee that the Government have issued notices and that preparations are being made to collect revenue by 'japti'. If the farmers decide to launch Satyagraha the Committee will then lay all facts before "Sardar" Vallabhbhai Patel, and only after getting his consent will advise farmers to start Satyagraha.—Free Press.

CONFERENCE WITH GERMAN CABINET

REPARATIONS EXPERTS SUMMONED

LONDON, April 20.

Berlin.—Dr. Schacht and Voegler, reparations experts have been summoned from Paris for a conference with the Cabinet. They will arrive here to-morrow morning and return to Paris in the evening.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS OPTIMISTIC

—:o:—

LONDON, April 21.

Strong hopes are entertained by the British Press that the breakdown of the Experts' Conference on German reparations now proceeding in Paris may be averted. The sudden death of Lord Revelstoke on Friday necessitated the postponement of the plenary session for that day, and subsequent events have not lessened the hope that a solution of the difficult problems before the experts may be found. A full meeting was to have been held to-morrow, but the German delegates have been summoned to Berlin in order to inform the Cabinet of the progress made and the meeting has again been postponed. The German delegates are expected to be back in Paris in time to attend the funeral service for Lord Revelstoke which will be held there to-morrow.—B. O. W.

Peshawar, April 21.—According to a report from Dera Ismail Khan, four Muslims while cleaning a well died of gas poisoning.—Free Press.

Rs. 2,500 FOR LIBEL

—:o:—

Punjab Civilian's "Luck"

AN ECHO OF NON-CO-OPERATION DAYS

LAHORE, April 22.

An echo of an incident connected with the Non-Co-operation days was heard in the High Court to-day when judgment was delivered by Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broadway in the well-known Ogilvie-Bandemataram libel case. Their Lordships awarded damages of Rs. 2,500 with costs all throughout the proceedings, against the paper.

It might be recalled that Mr. Ogilvie, I.C.S., filed a libel suit against the Company owning "Bandemataram", an Urdu daily in Lahore, claiming Rs. 15,000 damages for the alleged defamatory article which appeared in "Bandemataram" on March 24, 1922.

NOMINAL DAMAGE AWARDED.

Bawa Kashiram, Sub-judge, awarded a nominal damages of Rs. 100 to the plaintiff. Against that order Mr. Ogilvie appeared in the High Court. The division bench consisting of Justices Motisagar and Martineau who heard the appeal differed. Justice Motisagar upheld the Lower Court judgment, while Justice Martineau awarded damages of Rs. 10,000 with full costs. The question then arose as to whose judgment should prevail.

RESULT OF APPEAL.

Letters Patent Appeal was filed by the "Bandemataram" on the ground that the judgment of Justice Motisagar should prevail, as he had confirmed the orderrs of the Lower Court. Division bench, consisting of Chief Justice and Justice De Rossignol, heard this appeal and remanded the case to the same bench; but as Justice Motisagar had left the bench, the appeal came before Justice Martineau and Justice Zafar Ali. Their Lordships confirmed the order of the Lower Court on March 19, 1926.

Against this order of the division bench, Mr. Ogilvie filed the present appeal under Clause 10 of the Letters Patent. The Government Advocate, who appeared on behalf of the appellant earlier in the hearing in the course of his argument, said that if nominal damages were given then the law of libel would have to effect on newspapers who would continue to libel persons. Many newspapers would cheerfully pay Rs. 100 and continue libel as that would increase their circulation by thousands.

Artile in question was in regard to comments on the conduct of Mr. Ogilvie in connection with his treatment of volunteers on a particular occasion during the Non-Co-operation movement.—Free Press.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S MISSION

—:o:—

TO WATCH INDIAN INTERESTS IN E. AFRICA

SIMLA, April 22.

As the result of an emergent decision of the Government of India the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri left this afternoon for Bombay whence he will be sailing for East Africa possibly on Wednesday with a view to watch Indian interests there during the forthcoming critical months when Sir Samuel Wilson visits East Africa.

Mr. Sastri's advice and help to Indians in advancing their point of view at the forthcoming enquiry will be fully available.

He is likely to stay there for three or four months.—A. P.

MEERUT CASE IN PARLIAMENT

Winterton's Reply to "Sak"

SAYS INDIANS WILL BE GIVEN SAME FACILITIES AS EUROPEANS

LONDON, April 22.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, Earl Winterton replied that if 31 accused now before Special Magistrate at Meerut were committed then they would have an advantage of trial by two assessors and in the preparation of their defence they would receive every assistance said to be rendered to European prisoners like Mr. Bradley and Spratt.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. JOSHI APPEARS FOR EXAM IN JAIL

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Mr. Pooran Chand Joshi, an Allahabad Law student and one of the accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case, who was brought down from there to sit for the Final LL.B. examination is sitting for the examination which commenced this morning at Central Jail, Naini. A. P.

DHARAMVIR SINGH'S BAIL APPLICATION

MEERUT, April 22.

It is understood that the bail application filed by Mr. Peareylal Sharma, Advocate, on Saturday, on behalf of Dharamvir Singh, the accused, will be heard to-morrow.—A. P.

MEERUT TRIAL DEFENCE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Meerut Trial Defence and Relief Committee will be held on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 7 p.m., at the residence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Madon House, Hughes Road.

SPEN VALLEY ELECTION

—:o:—

SIR J. SIMON TO BE OPPOSED BY LABOUR CANDIDATE

LONDON, April 21.

Lord Burnham, who owing to ill-health, was forced to leave India in advance of their members of the Simon Commission, arrived in England yesterday. Sir John Simon and the remainder of his colleagues are due to reach London next Friday. On his return Sir John Simon will engage at once in the election campaign at Spen Valley, where he is a Liberal candidate. In view of his absence owing to a special mission, his Conservative opponent has withdrawn, but a Labour candidate will oppose him.—B. O. W.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS BACK HOME

—:o:—

LARGE CROWDS ASSEMBLE AT VICTORIA STATION TO WELCOME THEM

LONDON, April 21.

Large crowds assembled at Victoria Station, London, last night to welcome the English cricketers home from their successful tour in Australia. The members of the South African team now visiting England were among those admitted to the platform with the official Reception Committee and the families of the members of the team.—B. O. W.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR LORD REVELSTOKE

LONDON, April 21.

Memorial services for Lord Revelstoke who will be buried at Revelstoke, South Devon, will be held in London both in the city and at St. Margarets, Westminster, on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales will represent the King at the latter service.—B. O. W.

MACDONALD LAMENT

—:o:—

If Labour Had Majority in Parliament

LONDON, April 22.

If only Labour had in Parliament the majorities which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin commanded for their Party is the theme of contribution by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the columns of the "Daily Herald". Discussing the question Mr. MacDonald says that Labour has a clear and convincing programme which it seeks to carry out in order to usher is an era of peace and progress for which it stands. The urgent need of the Party is power to put the programmes into action. If only Labour commanded majority in Parliament which stood for its programme it would be able to achieve a good deal. It would show that it had faith in its programmes.

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin had roads clear for them by reason of large majorities they could command.—Free Press Bearu Service.

DISARMAMENT FARCE AT GENEVA

How Soviet Scheme was Turned Down

—:o:—

MR. LITVINOFF MUZZLED BY PRESIDENT

GENEVA, April 22.

Particulars are available of the circumstances in which M. Litvinoff was denied an opportunity of recording the Sovist delegation's dissent from the report of the Bureau consisting of the President and Vice Presidents of Committee on Soviet Scheme for Disarmament.

The Bureau rejected the Soviet scheme and recommended their own draft of 1925 for forming basis of discussion. M. Litvinoff then suggested that each delegation should express its individual views on three principles underlying the Soviet scheme but the Disarmament Committee decided to adopt the Bureau's recommendation which says that the Soviet scheme may be brought in as amendment. M. Litivinoff had then informed the Committee that he reserved his right to make statement on vote of Committee next day. This was on 19th.

M. LITIVINOFF MUZZLED.

On the morning of 20th when Committee reassembled M. Litvinoff rose to make his promised statement. The President interposed and ruled M. Litvinoff should first obtain permission of the session before he could address them on the subject which was not included in the agenda before the Conference. To this M. Litvinoff restorted, "If special permission is needed I shall not address the Conference". Considerable importance has been given in the sections of the press to this incident which have made lively comments on the incident in addition to the prominent publicity to it.

Later M. Litvinoff has made a statement which is published in which it is stated that the rejection of the Soviet scheme is a demonstration of the futility of the labours of the Conference. The Soviet Delegation will, however, continue to render such assistance as it could notwithstanding its realisation of the inevitability of the failure of the Conference so that the responsibility for the inevitable failure may not be thrown on the Soviet shoulders.—Free Press Bearu Service.

ALL-FASCIST PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

OPENED BY ITALIAN KING

DISARMAMENT POLICY CRITICISED

LONDON, April 20.

Rome.—Their Majesties King and Queen drove in state for opening the First All-Fascist Parliament. Signor Mussolini in court dress with the Ministers, met Their Majesties in the Vestibule of the palace of Monte Citorio, whence they proceeded to the Chamber and were given prolonged ovation. The speech from the Throne referred to disarmament which hitherto had "remained generous hope contradicted by continuous armaments of land sea an air". Therefore Italy should become powerful in order to be respected, but power and respect did not exclude a sincere foreign policy of peace.—Reuter.

HOW PEOPLE LOSE FAITH IN CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS

SWARAJ PARTY WHIP ON LAST ASSEMBLY SESSION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Reviewing the work of the last Assembly session Mr. S. C. Mitra, whip of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly in a press statement said that the Assembly opened with dull routine work, it gradually warmed into liveliness and the popular party was able to inflict several defeats on the Government and debate rose to a high level on many important occasions.

UNWANTED TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

Referring to the Trade Disputes Bill, Mr. Mitra said it was hurriedly pushed through at the instance of capitalists though the measure was not demanded by any public body. It must be admitted that the bill was much improved by the Select Committee and Sir B. N. Mitra gracefully yielded to some popular demands. Yet there was no necessity for such a measure in a country where Trade Union movement is still in its infancy.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S HISTORIC RULING.

Continuing Sjt. Mitra said:—The history of the Public Safety Bill is still fresh in public memory. President Patel has made history. He will be remembered by future generation as one who took a bold stand for the privilege of full and free discussion of the House. There was foolish talk even of vote of censure on President, but Government took stock of the situation and dared not fae an issue. Some of the members might not have agreed with the President's ruling but there are none to doubt that the President was actuated by highest ideal of discharging his duties to secure rights of privileges of members.

VICEROY'S SURPRISING UKASE.

The Viceroy's sudden appearance before the Legislature was no less a surprise than the explosion of the bomb itselff. The Viceroy tried to kill all constitutional movements by an ukase which is only possible in a country like India. It amply demonstrated that the Government was determined to have its own way at any cost in utter disregard of popular feeling for constitutional methods. It will be apparent even to a casual observer that for the last few years all constitutional attempts made through the legislature to advance India's cause had been thrown out. No wonder people smarting under such grievance would be losing all faith in constitutional methods!—Free Press.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Nervous Liquidation and Bear Pressure

—:o:—

Bombay, April 22.

The market was weak to-day. Mill shares opened easy on rumours of fresh labour trouble. There was considerable weakness in Bombay Dyeing and Century shares. Tata Iron shares opened steady but registered a sharp decline on selling by bear operators. Tata Hydros were easy. Burmahs were comparatively steady and Cement shares ruled weak. The declining tendency of prices is encouraging nervous liquidations and bears are taking every opportunity for depressing prices.

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE.

Bombay, April 22.

Bombay Dyeing 198, 91, 82, 85.
Century 345, 36, 40.
Colaba 117, 16.
Crescent 121, 22.
Fazul 726, 21, 17, 20.
Indore 384, 83.
Madhowji 36.
Nagpur 476, 71, 72.
New Great 202, 200, 1.
Pearl 440, 35, 36, 37.
Simplex 55, 56, 55.
Swadeshi x.d. 415, 12, 11.
Burma 785, 86, 85.
Hydro 1137, 31, 22, 25, 27.
Tram 143-2; 42.
Deff. 206; 5; 196; 92; 90; 93; 91.
Ord. 58, 57, 56-8, 55-4, 55.
Bundi 18-10; 19.
Indian 298, 91, 95, 96-14.
Katni Ord. 202, 200.
Alcock 260, 58, 50.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 332-8.
Apollo 60 nil 4-12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10v 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 785.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y. xd. 340.
Central India 100f 472-8.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 116-4.
Crescent 100 9f 122/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 143/12
David 250 nil 222/8
Dawn 250 10y 495 xd.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0|9|0.
Ebrahim Fabaney 200 7|8 177-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6-14.
Fazulbhoy 250 720.
Finlay 100 10y 87/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 122/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 233-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13|12f 383-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 11-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 73-12.
Kohinoor 10|3|1|0 177-8.
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 x.d. 1,465.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathuradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1100
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 80
New Great Eastern 200 10y 201-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 437-8.
Phoenix 100 30y vd. 342-8.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 8/8 63/12
Sholyapur 1000 10f 5550
Simplex 250 nil 55.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f x.d. 411-4.
Swan Mills 25 nil 85.
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 102/8
Baroda 500 0|8 78.
Central 250 21-2.
Eastern £5 xd. 87/8
Imperial 500 40f vd. 1407/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347-8.
Union 5|11 3-10-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f. 19.
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 98-8.
Indian Cement 220 nil 296-14.
New India Assurance 5 1y 20-10.
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 200.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 156
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 18/12
United Cement 100 6y 84

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/0f 775
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120/8
Central Provinces 96.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 84
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley x.d. 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 572-8.
Bombay Tramway Ord. 142-8.
Tata Hyro Electric 1000 10f x.d 1127-8.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 457-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 10-4.
New India Assurance 6-y 20/10
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1995.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 208-12.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 735.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6-4 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 187
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180
Port Canning, 1,000 45 632/8
Scindia Steam 9-4.
Tata Construction 30 4y 51.
Tata Iron (Defd. 191-4.
Tata Iron Ord. 55.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 88
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 108
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/13/6

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NEW YORK.

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE WEATHER—IMPROVED CROP CONDITIONS—BENERAL LONG LIQUIDATION TRADE ONLY BURER—FUTURES 25 TO 28 POINTS DOWN.—

New York, April 20.

The New York futures market being influenced by favourable weather and improved crop conditions, displayed considerable weakness on general long liquidation. Press opened at a decline of 4 points for May option and closed at about the lowest level. The range between the highest and lowest level was 19 points. The decline was partly encouraged by weakness of Liverpool market and it seems that present crop conditions have changed the general sentiment. Oklahoma and North Texas sent reports of moderate rains and conditions in the Eastern Belt were generally fair. The long range forecast of the weather was favourable and holders of speculative purchases have unloaded. Professional operators are reported carrying short interest. The market closed at a decline of 25 to 28 points. Spot Cotton prices declined .25 points to 20,05c. The offerings were absorbed by trade.

The New Orlean futures market closed easy at a decline of 31 to 32 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 28 points to 18.95c.

At present cotton prices are affected by improved crop prospects. The market is well liquidated and there exists some short interest. It is too early to lay more stress on the present outlook of the coming American crop. So far private estimates issued regarding the cotton acreage show an increase from 2 to 4.5 per cent. over the last acreage which was estimated during the first of last July at 46,695,000 acres. The harvested acreage as given out by the Bureau was 45,326,000 acres indicating the yield at 151.6 lbs. per acre. Believing present acreage as estimated by private reports, the total will be somewhere near 47 to 49 Millions. Last ten years average yield works out to be 156 lbs. and if the weather throughout the growing season continues fair, the final yield will be 15 to 16 Million bales. Crop of this size is considered to be a need by the Garside Cotton Service, whose reports are so much valued by the cotton trade. It may be recalled the largest American Cotton Crop in the year 1926 was estimated at 15,166,000 bales at the end of August and the increase of 3-1/2 Million bales was helped under most favourable conditions experienced during September and October months of that year. It is impossible to have any reliable clue to the future and we believe, the present improved crop outlook is greatly discounted.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July Highest 19.42 (10.13 a.m.) lowest 19.23 (at the close.)

General selling taken by trade.

Harries and Vose:—"Cotton decline due to liquidation. Speculative May longs. General bearing sentiment account strikes some Southern Mills. Favourable preliminary outlook new crop which not yet half planted with many dangerous months ahead, while decline may extend some further favour purchase December averaging scale down."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables."

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th April

In full-pressed Bales 20-4-29	This year
Europe 2762	620891
Japan & China 2800	1163581
Coast Ports	14157
Up-country by Rail	75,057
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	16627
Total 5562	1890313

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 22.

The Market has ruled quiet today with the following closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Rajput Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, April Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, June Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, July-Sept. Rs. 8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, April Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, March Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

The Market will remain entirely (both Kanta & Soda) closed tomorrow being Chaitra Poonem.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

LONG LIQUIDATION—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—SPOT SALES 3,000 BALES—FUTURES 9 TO 11 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, April 22.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 to 8 points and eased off on long liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports. Spot Cotton sales amounted to 3,000 Bales and Middling American prices declined 9 points to 10.60d. The futures market closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 12 points with May 10.12 and July 10.08. Egyptian Cotton futures were weak and closed at a decline of 24 to 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

8-50 a.m.:—"Light to moderate rainfall North Texas and Oklahama, East Belt generally fair; all balance Entire Belt.

Messrs. Drunnan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Stubles and Gdindrod:—

"Decline on inactivity and more favourable weather, consider discounted, market would react quickly any change condition; can see no reason permanent decline."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable. From Liverpool friends Messrs. Horn-by Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 12,823,000 ales."

"New York cables:—Market continues weak consequence of favourable weather. Bears hammering."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Continued Long liquidation. Weather is favourable.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weather and crop news bearish, see no reason anticipate advance expect market sag further. But market liquidated and possibly little short therefore liable reach sharply any unfavourable news.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Ideal weather and large acreage talk affecting sentiment. Weather conditions dominating factor with market likely to respond quickly to any adverse development."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales 20-4-29		This year
Khandesh	259	345795
Central India	2019	333,273
Barsi and Nagar	989	222,091
Hyderabad-Gaorani	240	78230
Berar	2095	687758
Central Provinces	2005	341230
Total Oomras	7607	2008377
Dholera	2462	112671
N.-W. Provinces		59,270
Rajputana	151	37992
Sind-Punjab	712	99431
Broach	1834	167524
Coompta & Dharwar	2198	39815
Westerns-Northerns	357	20751
Cocoanada		1
Timnevelly and Cambodia	567	12131
Persian		1567
American		4408
Egyptian and African	50	46561
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10	
Total	15938	2610509

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 22.

	Ready. Red leafy.	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	260	
Bengal Fine	255	
Bengal F.G.	245	215/25
Sindh-Punjab Fine	255	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	245	215/25
Wardha-Hingt Fine	310	300
Nagpur Savner Fine	315	305
Yeotmal Fine	305	285
Arvi Fine	305	280
Amraoti Fine	295	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	295	265
Mulkapur Fine	285	255
Khandesh Fine	270	240
Muthia Fine	260	245
Muthia F.G.	255	215/30
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	325	280
Purna F.G.G.S.	305	280
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	300	280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	295	280/310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300	275
Old.		
Westerns M.G.		300
Cambodia	385	
Miraj/Sangli		335
Compta Good		335
Jinja	495	
Busoga	305	

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 22.

Linseed, May	10	15	0
Linseed, Sept.	11	3	0
Wheat, May.	8	0	3
Wheat, Sept.	7	13	3

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, April 22.

Opening decline on lower New York, Absence of Selling—Improved on Short Covering.

In sympathy with a sharp decline in New York futures, the local forward cotton market opened easy at Rs. 352/ for Broach J/A, delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 351/8. As soon as selling was over the marke assumed a hardening tendency on free covering by shorts. The market closed at 3 p.m. being Chaitri Purnima and rates were as under:—

Broach A/M.	340
Broach J/A.	353
Oomra May	302/12
Oomra July	312/4
Bengal May	240/8
Bengal July	249/8

The Liverpool market opened today at a decline of 13 points against expected decline of 10 points.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 22.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach.	1,900	20,200

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,990
Linseed	6,922
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,191
Gingellyseeds	592
Pappyseeds	752
Groundnuts	12,472
Castorseeds	12,832
Rice	70,876
Myrabollams	4,610
Cottonseeds	2,460
Gram	3,546
Coal	1,893 tons.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

April 22.

London Ready 25/12.
London Forward 25/12.
America Cent. 55/11.
China Op. 2/6/2 Clo. 2/6/2.
Ready 58/6.
Chaitra Op 58/6 Clo. 58/4.
Vaisakh Op. 58/9 Clo. 58/7/8
Jeth 58/9/10.
Tejimundi Chaitra /3/- Vaisakh /7/, Jeth /13/-.

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/-.
Chaitra 21/7-.
Vaisakh 21/8.
National Bank 21/10/0.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18 April 25,85,704
Same time last season 24,81,451

Exports from 1st Sept. to 18th April.

	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	44,264	55,882
Continent	5,50,506	4,17,739
China	2,07,535	99,709
Japan	9,56,046	6,38,522
Coast Ports	14,157	18,301
U. S.A.	26,121	2,125
Total	17,98,629	12,32,269

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 18th April 1929 75,057

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 18th April 1929 3,93,726
Same period last year 4,96,114

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th April 1929 13,06,839
Same time last year 11,02,397

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd April, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.815 inches (.025 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .004.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.0 degrees (6.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees (3.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 64 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 151 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1927-28

General Decrease In Cultivation In British India

The provisional Agricultural statistics of British India for 1927-28 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics; India, are as under:—

The total area of British Provinces (excluding Indian States) to which these tables relate is 670 million acres according to professional survey, or 667 million acres according to village papers. Of the latter area, 237 million acres represent uncultivable area comprising forests 87 million acres) and other area not available for cultivation 150 million acres); 155 million acres represent culturable waste other than fallow, and 51 million acres the area left fallow during the year, The remainder, 224 million acres was the net area actually sown with crops during the year. If areas sown more than once be taken as separate areas for each crop, the total area sown in the year 1927-28 comes to 256 million acres, which is practically the same as that in 1926-27.

TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA.

The total area irrigated amounted to 43 million acres, as against 48 million acres last year. Canals irrigated, 24 million acres, wells 10 million acres, tanks 6 million acres, and other sources 3 million acres. Including the areas sown more than once, the gross area of irrigated crops comes to 46 million acres, of which rice occupied 18 million, wheat 8 million, barley, jowar, bajra, and maize 5 million, and other cereals and pulses 4 million acres. Sugarcane and cotton occupied 2 million acres each. Non-food crops other than cotton occupied 5 million acres.

FOOD CROPS.

Food crops occupied 208 million acres of the total area sown (including areas sown more than once) and non-food crops 48 million acres. Rice represented 30 per cent. of the total area sown, millets 15 per cent. wheat 10 per cent. cotton and oilseeds 6 per cent. each, gram 5 per cent, barley 3 per cent, maize 2 per cent. and jute 1 per cent. The noticeable decreases were under rice (—2 million acres chiefly in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa), gram (—1 million acres mainly in the Punjab) and cotton(—1 million acres mainly in the Punjab). On the other hand the chief increase occured in the area under groundnut (+1 million acres mainly in Madras).

GENERAL SUMMARY, 1927-28.

Classification of area.

	Acres (1,000)
Area by professional servey	669,914
Area according to village papers	666,853
Area under forest	80,369
Area not available for cultivation	149,088
Culturable waste other than fallow	156,479
Fallow land	50,866
Net area sown	223,852
Irrigated area	43,241
Area under food crops.	
Rice	76,607
Wheat	24,069
Barley	6,825
Jowar	21,248
Bajra	14,092
Raji	3552
Maize	5,943
Gram	13,973
Other food grains and pulses	29,000
Total food grains	196,679
Sugar	3,047
Other food crops	7,844
Total food crops	207,570
Area under non-food crops.	
	Acres (1,000)
Linseed	2,272
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	3,041
Rape and Mustard	3,277
Groundnut	4,700
Coconut	635
Castor	568
Other oilseeds	1,190
Total oilseeds	16,123
Cotton	14,804
Jute	3,294
Other fibres	713
Indigo	67
Opium	54
Coffee	92
Tea	743
Tobacco	1,145
Fodder crops	9,152
Other non-food crops	1,762
Total non-food crops	47,049
Total food and non-food crops	255,519

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 22.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1|5 29|32.
D D 1|5 15|16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 April
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May

NEW YORK—
B.C. T.T. 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T.T. 276-1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275-1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T.T. 123-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121-3/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D.D. 170.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 1/4, 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 2/6 3/16, 22nd instant.
Japan/London 1/10 1/16, 20th instant.
London/Paris 124.25, 20th instant.
London//Belgium 34.95, 20th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.21, 20th instant.
London/Italy 92.70, 20th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold 19th instant £4:4:10-1/2, 20th instant £4:4:11-1/2.

Silver London Ready 19th instant 25 13/16, 20th inst. 25 3/4.

Silver London Forward 19th instant 25 13/16, 20th instant 25 3/4

Silver, New York Ready 19th instant 55 7/8, 20th instant 55 3/4.

London Discounts 3 Mos 19th instant 5 5/32 p.c., 20th instant 5 5/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 19th instant 5 9/32 p.c., 20th instant 5 9/32 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 p.c. 3 Mos 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Quiet.

WHEAT MARKET NEWS

—:o:—

WORST LIQUIDATION OVER

Liverpool, April 20.

May close at s. 8/7 3/8d. up 1/4d.
July close at s. 8/11 3/4d. up 3/8d.
Oct. close at s. 9/3 3/4d. up 5/8d.

"General liquidation on satisfactory weather States. Some rain Canada depressed market. Steadier to-day. America considers worst liquidation over, total weekly shipments likely smaller."

Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

Don't hesitate! The longer kidney troubles are neglected, the harder they are to overcome. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will not fail you. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, backache and other serious results of kidney weakness.

Send for Free Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

INDIAN ASSISTANT FOREMAN MOULDERS required for Bengal. Applications are invited from Indians having practical experience of general and light foundry practice to be trained as foremen. None but educated men willing to use their hands need apply. Give full particulars stating, if married, quarters required. MARTIN & Co., 6 and 7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 32111

WANTED—for a large Cotton Mill up-country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2273 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
A 32067

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course: Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal
THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these column or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP are INVITED from Hindu students, Male or Female, studying in Middle or High Schools, Private or Public, Colleges of Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology, Engineering and Agriculture, located all over India, as well as from those who intend to prosecute ADVANCED STUDIES IN ENGLAND OR ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE INDIA.

Students, desiring to study in Arts Colleges will be helped on condition that they should join "The Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Arts College, situated at Nasik.

Application Forms can be had gratis on sending stamps to cover the postage. All letters should be addressed to the Secretary of the Fund. Applications will be received on or before the 5th of June, and not after.

As regards Foreign Scholarships, technical students will be given preference.

Gujarati (especially Bhatia) candidates will be preferred.

SECRETARY,
The Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Education Fund.
56, Poddar Road,
Bombay, 18-4-29.
32110

FOR SALE

THE whole of the fittings, partitions, railings, counters, etc., in the Office of the Remington Typewriter Co. (Bombay), Ltd., Yusuf Building, comprising the following:—

7 ft. panel partition, half wood, half glass ..... 97 feet
Railing and Counters ..... 80 feet
Stores enclosure 13 feet high, half wood hald expanded metal ..... 54 feet
Also 10 ceiling fans and light fittings.

Open for inspection any day during office hours. Highest offer will be accepted, and the purchaser will arranged for removal on 1st May.
32105

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRONZE, BRASS, COPPER. LEAD, WHITE METAL, CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material, which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, the Railway's Wharf, at Sewri Bunder and the Branch Stores Depot, Jhansi.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1929.

D. S. BURN.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
13th April, 1929.
32066

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of OPERATORS OF DRAGLINE EXCAVATORS on pay of Rs. 250 per mensem in the Work Charged Establishment of this Division. Applicants must have practical experience. The selected candidates will have to join at once.

Application with copies of testimonials should be submitted immediately to the undersigned.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Damodar Canal Division.
32114

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED that we are not in any way concerned with the dealings of our son, Mr. DAYABHAI LAXMIDAS, or with any business that he may carry on, nor is he interested in any of our properties moveable and immoveable. Any person having dealings with him will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1929.
Borivli.
LAXMIDAS PURSHOTAM BHATT and RAMKUNVARBAI TULSIDAS.
R1564

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 202-1/2 TONS AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EX. S. S. "SAKAMARU".

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. at their office in Kaji Sayed Street, Khand Bazar, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers the undermentioned 202-1/2 tons Wheat.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers concerned:—
120 tons Australian Wheat.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmall:—
55 tons Australian Wheat.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhadarmal Roya:—
27-1/2 tons Australian Wheat.
The above goods are lying in Shed No. 12-13 of Victoria Docks.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 105 BALES KHIRKIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd April 1929 at 2 p.m (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Swree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

52 Bales Khirkia Cotton very slightly damaged by water.
53 Bales Khirkia Cotton damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT, KNOWN AS SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 278 square yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 251 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114-114, New No. 4963 Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey Nos. 1/9440, Cadastral Survey No. 171, Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 1270-1271, Street Nos. 36 to 44 and bounded on the North by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by Tamarind Lane, and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling House standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 602 sq. yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 598 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114, New No. 4064, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 2/9440, Cadastral Survey No. 170, Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1272, Street Nos. 46 to 52 and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by the property of Joseph Meyer and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Karachi Bank Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort.

Bank and office furniture, such as "Godrej" safe on stand, equality size about 47" x 27" x 26", writing tables, cup-boards, wall-clock, large counter, counter chairs, filing steel cup-boards, copying press, partion screens, benches, teapoys, stools, arm-chairs, E. ceiling and table fans, prolectograph machine, notice and sign boards, collapsible iron doors, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
	Lyons	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Manila	San Francisco
Canton	Marunouchi	
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Darion	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
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11 ,,	Mantuaa ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 ,,	Narkundaa ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 ,,	Moreaa ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltana ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputanaa ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 ,,	Malojaa ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpuraa ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwaa ..	transship	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkundaa ..	ment	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreaa ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	Aden	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
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20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
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YOUTH AND WORLD PEACE

—:o:—

Impressions of First World Youth Congress

Into the promise of newly-dawned manhood, war strikes its most poisonous fangs. The graves of ten million youths, marked for death by reason of their physical fitness, are mute and terrible testimony to this fact. It is youth that gives all when war comes. It is youth that goes through life maimed because reason retreats before passion. It is youth that struggles through life with subnormal vitality because of undernourishment when the gluttony of war wastes the fat of the land. It is unborn youth whose economic resources are mortgaged in the madness of war's destruction, writes Mr. Joseph P. Mathews, Howard University, in "World Unity Magazine".

Such is the answer to the inquiry: Under what auspices was the first World Youth Peace Congress which convened in Holland in August, 1928, held? Some "officialness", so the implied argument runs, must validate the findings of such a gathering. Youth's sole and sufficient authority for convening the World Youth Peace Congress lay in its peculiar relationship to the institution of war. Governments are absolutely dependent upon youths to man the war-machine. Youth, therefore, has every right to raise its voice in protest against the destructive conflicts of the old order, and to assert its leadership in the movement for universal co-operation.

From its incipiency to the present moment in the continuation work, youth initiative has sponsored the Congress. This expression of youth's deep interest in international harmony should present one of the most enheartening spectacles of a generation that it waiting for the creation of a genuine international mind to give final and effective ratification to its epoch-making treaties for the renunciation of war.

THE ARRIERS.

But it was no smooth and easy undertaking which confronted youth on the evening of August 17, 1928, when it arrived at the little camp ground outside the town of Ommen in Holland. Those who came expecting a happy get-together with interesting young people from all over the world were soon disillusioned in part. The Congress was not an hour old before it was apparent to all that difficulties of the most serious nature confronted it. Barriers of language, psychology, political philosophy and economic theory loomed high and forbidding.

The five hundred delegates who participated in the Congress were drawn from thirty-one countries of the World and spoke almost that many languages. It was necessary to have a few "official" languages for the Congress. These were French, German, English, and Esperanto. Not a few of the delegates understood and spoke all four. Needless to say not many such were in the delegation from the United States. Translations consumed much time and but for the amazing efficiency of the young German interpreter the language barrier would have been appalling. The only redeeming feature about the language barrier was that the translations gave time for "heated" delegates to cool off before they got a chance to reply to some provocative utterance of the preceding speaker. Forgetting, in their enthusiasm, the necessity for translations a score of delegates who had understood a speech would spring to their feet asking for the floor in order to reply. Thirty minutes later when translations were completed their ardor would be cooled perceptibly.

The psychological barriers were also evident from the beginning. Through differing environments, different national temperaments undoubtedly develop, as do also different class temperaments.

There were delegates drawn from the student class of the United States on the one hand, and delegates drawn from the industrial workers of Europe on the other hand. There were those from comparatively privileged groups who approached all world problems in something of an academic fashion, and then there were others who had served prison sentences for their political theories who were inclined to hurl stinging invectives at all existing institutions. This chasm of experience was bound to reveal itself in marked psychological attitudes. Some drifted lightly into humour, others seemed to look with disdain upon it. Some wanted strict adherence to accepted parliamentary practice, while others demanded the right to speak when they felt like speaking and as long as they were inclined to do so. Some wanted formal resolutions set forth in carefully prepared minutes, while others wished merely the opportunity for expression.

No attempt was made to limit the viewpoints represented in the Congress. The Netherlands and German Governments refused to allow the Communist delegates from the Soviet Union to attend the Congress, but there were individual Communists among the other delegations. The leaders might have excluded all delegates holding extreme views, but in so doing they would have robbed the Congress of 'reality'. If the World Youth Peace Congress was torn by conflicting economic and political philosophies, at times approaching a complete break-down, it was merely reflecting the stern reality of the world situation. Thus it was a gain in 'reality' for the delegates to find themselves face to face with the world as it is.

MAJORITY OF MODERATES.

The extreme left wing, made up of sixteen Communist delegates, was at one end of the line of thought. The extreme right wing of conservatism, fewer in number than the Communists, was at the other end. In between these were to be found all the other social, economic, and political "isms" of five continents. The large majority of the center was as far removed from conservatism as it was from the Communist position. It believed that international relations are sorely in need of improvement, and that only thoroughgoing remedies are likely to prove effective. Of course its proposals rarely satisfied the Communists. Conscious of its numerical strength, this large majority of moderates was sometimes tempted to win hollow victories by majority votes. On the whole it overcame this temptation admirably and gave full opportunity for small minority opinions to get before the Congress. The extreme minorities were also tempted to demand more than their fair share of consideration. This barrier of conflicting views put the delegates' peace technic to a severe test.

When one points to a general absence of the scientific mind among the delegates, he does so with the consciousness that youth shares this deficiency with maturity. This always interferes with the most constructive results. It did at Camp Eerde. The assumption of too many seemed to be that the first step in thinking is to select a label, not to gather all the available data. Labels were everywhere in evidence. Partisanship was frequently dominant. What are 'you'? was the question thrust at one repeatedly with a tone that betrayed the questioner's intention of giving one a quick and easy classification. When this was brought to the attention of the delegates, the criticism was cordially received and the following statement was included in the report of the Commission on Economies:

"It is necessary to approach all proposals of whatever nature with an unbiased mind and with eyes and ears open. The cause of mutual understanding and peace will be furthered when we cease to judge persons and programmes by labels alone."

The question of what the Congress accomplished is invariably raised, and rightly so. In answering the question the definite limits under which such a body works must be kept in mind. Obviously it possesses no powers of legislation, and none of its decisions could be considered binding anywhere. Its achievements, if any, must be broadly educational—first for those in actual attendance, and second for those who are later reached by the influences which follow the gathering. In regard to the latter it may be stated briefly that a Continuation-Secretariat with headquarters in Holland is now operating, and also continuation committees in various countries.

OUTSTANDING IMPRESSION.

The educational value for those who were present is a thing difficult to measure. It varies with individuals, and in any instances eludes adequate description. I suppose the one outstanding impression made upon all was the stupendous nature of the task of winning peace. If any easy-going visionary pacifists came to the Congress, surely none went away from it. There was little talking in the clouds.

Perhaps many of the delegates were shocked into the realization that peace within the economic and social 'status quo' is an idle dream. Delegates from colonial, and especially Oriental, lands impressed this upon the Congress. Justice was articulate! The gravest peril of the peace movement in the West was believed by many to lie in the "freezing of the status quo" through pacts and machinery ostensibly set up for peace purposes. The demand for justice must, at all points, parallel the desire for peace, said youth from China, India, Africa, and Mexico. The machinery for justice must be set going along with any sincere renunciation of war, was a proposition that all came to see with clearness.

Many learned, by the effective method of doing the thing, that 'world unity' may be achieved without first, or ever, having 'uniformity'. The Economics Commission report was drawn up by a committee consisting of an Anarchist, a Socialist, a Communist, a Physiocrat, and one who did not choose to wear a label. Hindus, Muslims, Christians of all varieties, and those who disavowed all religion, worked together for days, considering that ultimate aim of all religion—man's attempt to make the most fruitful adjustment to his total environment. Many of them were conscious of participation in the greatest of all adventures—the productive fellowship of all nations and races.

Many of the most profound experiences of a gathering like the World Youth Peace Congress are not subject to statement on the agenda or to inclusion in the minutes. Outside the formal sessions of the Congress activities were many. I some of these came the high experience of awareness of unity. The camp fires will not be forgotten. They are an important institution in the European Youth Movement. They are designedly a spiritual exercise. Several were held during the ten days that the Congress sat. Music, silence, or poetry, according to the prevailing mood of the moment, drew the hundreds of youth together in a truly international comradeship. In those skyward-leaping flames on the health of northern Holland there was a therapy that healed the bitterness of conflict.

Perhaps the spiritual value for many cannot be better expressed than to quote one of the American delegates who said: "After this, all sight-seeing is anti-climax"—notwithstanding a long-dreamed-of visit to Paris that was to follow the Congress.

CITY & SUBURBS

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TO-DAY.

Independence for India League, Congress House, 7 p.m.

Capitol: Henry Edwards and Dorothy Seacombe in "The Flag Lieutenant" 10 Parts. To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

D. T. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thakersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of March, 1929, was 1,556 out of whom 1,338 were males and 218 were females including children.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" arrived London on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with Mails from London of 18th instant, left Marseilles, at 5-30 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 21st idem and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Miss Ketherine Devis will deliver the fourth of the series of five talk on "Probation work in the West" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society's Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.

The April issue of the "Young Liberator" is just published. Among many interesting articles it contains "Moscow, Meerut and Masses" by Lester Hutchinson "Co-operation A Call to the Young" by Vakunt L. Mehta, British Youths and India" by Harold F. Bing, and "Ruin of Indian Industries" by A. R. Bhat M. Com. It also contains a fair account of the activities of various Youth Leagues in India.

HINDU SARVAJANIK VYAYAM SHALA, GIRGAUM.

The above Institute will celebrate its annual "Hanuman Jayanti Utsav" at the Sha'a's Hall at Kandewadi, to-day (Tuesday), when Mr. S. K. Patil, journalist (Lond) will deliver a lecture on "Physical Culture" at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. N. Talpade, B.A., LL.B., presiding.

GHASTLY CRIME AT WORLI

—:o:—

MUSLIM MILL-WORKER DONE TO DEATH

ASSAILANTS' ESCAPE

One of the development chawls at Worli was the scene of a gruesome crime on Sunday morning. It is said that a Muslim mill-hand, Mohmad Sheffi, aged about 30, was sitting on a cot outside a chawl when two persons stealthily approached him from behind and dealt him blows with bamboo sticks. Mohamad attempted to escape but was pursued by one of the assailants and stabbed with a knife. By the time the police arrived on the scene of tragedy, the assailants had disappeared. The victim was found in an unconscious condition profusely bleeding from a wound in the stomach. He was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently.

It is said that the crime was the result of ill-feeling over a Mahomedan woman.

"MISSION OF YOUTH"

—:o:—

MR. HUTCHINSON EXPLAINS THE BASIS OF PROPER MASS MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Youth League a public meeting was held on Sunday, at 6-30 p.m. and many speakers addressed the gathering. The subject of the meeting was the "Mission of Youth."

Mr. H. D. Rajah who presided over the meeting, in his opening remarks stated that the youths are meeting under the shadows of many clouds hanging over their heads. The Bureaucracy had begin to rest the national movement by wholesale arrests and this was a direct challenge to the youths of India. If India were become free and independent youths would have to take up the challenge.

Then the President introduced the first speaker Mr. Lester Hutchinson as one of the "undesirable" to the agents of Imperialism, but a desirable person to the youths and nationalists of India. He was a valiant fighter who championed the cause of the working class and as such a great friend of India and they would hear about the "Mission of youths" from him.

Mr. L. Hutchinson in the course of his speech, said that the success of the fight for freedom in India depended largely on the support they would receive from the working class of other countries. He, therefore, asked them not to think in terms of India only, but to think internationally. If a nationalist movement attempted to take power in its own hands unless that movement was supported by the British working class it could be crushed by sheer force of steel.

Speaking about the ultimate goal of Indians, the speaker said that it should be complete independence for India, and they must have the masses to support it. Those leaders, who stood for complete independence, had in an unfortunate way voted at the Congress for Dominion Status, which meant a compromise with Imperialism with a view to sharing the profits in the exploitation of the masses of India."

Mr. S. V. Deshpande appealed to the so-called middle classes to join forces with Labour as the interests of both were common. There could be no such class as the middle class. There could be only two classes, the exploiters and he exploited.

STABBED TO DEATH

—:o:—

MILL OPERATIVE'S SAD END

There was an inquest at the City Coroner's Court on Monday morning over the body of Mohamad Shafi, an operative in the Pralhad Mill, who is alleged to have been stabbed to death in one of the B. D. D. Chawls at Worli.

Ali Baksha Hussan Khan, a watchman in the same mill, in his evidence, deposed that at about 11 a.m. on Sunday he was seated in front of Chawl 91 when he received information that Mohamad Shafi had been stabbed. He then went to the place where the incident had occurred and saw the deceased lying on his back on the footway. He was bleeding from the right side of the abdomen. The witness got the deceased removed to the hospital.

Medical evidence showed that the man had been stabbed with a big knife and the cause of death was inter-abdomenal haemorrhage.

The inquest was adjourned to May 5.

HAJ COMMITTEE'S MEETING

—:o:—

PRELIMINARY MATTERS DISCUSSED

The Haj Committee consisting of Mr. H. B. Clayton, Chairman, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoolah, Mculavi Shafi Daoodi, Mr. Syed Murtaza Khan Bahadur Rajin Baksh, Nawab Mohamad Ismail Choudhary, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Kassim and Mr. Hasan Ali P. Ibrahim met in Bombay and discussed the questionnaire which will form the basis of the evidence that the Committee will record. It is decided that it will be translated into Urdu and Bengali. It was also decided that the Committee should proceed to Karachi to inspect the Haj Pilgrim ships, camp and mussafarkhana. The Committee inspected the mussaferkhana, pilgrim camp, booking office and Passport office in Bombay. The Chairman and some members will leave for Karachi on the 26th instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

COUNCIL FOR 1929

The following gentlemen constitute the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association for the year 1929:

President and Chairman of the Council: Sir Dinshaw M. Petit.

Vice-Chairman of the Council: Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Sir Dorabji P. Tata; the Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas; Messrs. M. A. Jinnah; Faiz B. Tyabji; Jehangir B. Petit; D. N. Bahadurji; N. V. Gokhale; and M. R. Jayakar.

Members: Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.); Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Dr. D. A. De'Monte; Dr. T. M. Kajiji; Messrs. H. P. Mody, Hiralal D. Nanavaty; Govindlal N. Thakore; Manu Subedar; K. F. Nariman; Jamnadas M. Mehta; N. M. Joshi; L. R. Tairsee; J. K. Mehta; L. G. Khare; Shapur N. Gazdar; C. N. Vakil; Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai; Messrs. M. C. Chagla; S. A. Brelvi; K. C. Dinshaw; A. B. Vaidya; G. B. Trivedi; K. J. Dubash; D. G. Driver; S. N. Gamadia; S. G. Warty; H. D. Banaji; R. S. Dhondy; E. R. Hirjibehedin; Raman K. Desai; R. K. Tatnis; Clement A. Rebello; G. A. Godambe; M. N. Talpade and R. N. Bapasola.

Secretaries: Messrs. K. K. Dalal; Jafferbhoy Haiibhoy; V. N. Chandavarkar and D. G. Dalvi.

HINDU'S FATAL FALL FROM VERANDAH

Raghunath Dinanath, a Hindu aged 48, fell from a verandah while he was asleep and sustained fatal injuries. Later on he was removed to the Bombay Nursing Home on Sandhurst Road where he succumbed to the injuries. At an inquest held over his body on Monday morning, it came out that Raghunath Dinanath had on Saturday night attended a "Bhajan" in the house in which he lived. After the "Bhajan" he reuired to bed but as he could not sleep in the room he retired to the verandah for fresh air. Later a man told the son of the deceased that his father was lying on the ground beneath. He was removed to the hospital where he died soon after admission.

A verdict of death due to shock and haemorhage was returned by the City Coroner's Jury.

POONA TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MEN

The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Training College for Men, Poona, will be held on 28th, 29th and 30th instant. Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad will preside on the occasion.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE.

The Council of the Independent for India League will meet to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m., at the Congress House, when all members of the Council are requested to be present.

AN EXPLANATION

Mr. Meherally Haji Jetha, hardware merchant, Musjid Bunder Road, writes to say that he has no connection whatever with the case that is in the High Court in which Messrs. Damji Mavji vs. Shamji Jadavji, Meherally Haji Jetha and others are stated as defendants.

NOTORIOUS GANG OF SMUGGLERS AT WORK

Hot Pursuit from Poona to Bombay

—:o:—

EXCISE MEN HELD AT BAY WITH REVOLVERS

There was a sensational scuffle between the police and excise sepoys on one side and an up-country gang of Mahomedan "Charas" smugglers on the other when the latter were shadowed all the way from Manmad to Poona by four excise men in plain clothes. At Poona the gang of smugglers consisting of three men tried to escape in a motor car but their pursuers were too vigilant for them. The excise men pounced upon the gang but to their surprise the latter drew out revolvers and knives and kept them at bay. Whistles were blown and Police rushed to the rescue but it was rather too late as two men of the gang had already escaped. The third man was, however, secured. A search on his body discovered 48 pounds of "charas" worth nearly Rs. 3,840. One of the two absconding men was traced in a hair cutting saloon it Gowalia Tank, Bombay, by Inspector Hudson who arrested him on Saturday afternoon.

STIFF FIGHT WITH SMUGGLERS.

It appears that on receipt of certain information Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department deputed some of his men to Manmad to watch the movements of a gang of notorious opium smugglers. Last week three men were traced alighting from the parcel express. The men took a train to Dhond whence they proceeded to Poona followed by the excise men in plain clothes. At Poona they got down from the train. They were about to engage a taxi outside the station when they were rushed upon by the excise men who were afraid that the smugglers would escape in case they were not immediately apprehended. The smugglers drew out revolvers and knives and tried to frighten their pursuers. Two men escaped before the police help arrived but the third man was arrested and taken into custody. Inspector Hudson kept a watch for the absconding men and in the course of his inquiries traced one of them, Pyara Tita, in a saloon at Gowalia Tank. A search of his person showed that he carried a dagger with him.

Tita was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday afternoon. He was remanded to custody till May 4, pending further inquiries.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING

—:o:—

CAR MOUNTS FOOTPATH OWING TO TYRE BURST

ALLEGATION OF DRUNKENESS NOT PROVED

Mr. N. T. Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, delivered judgment, on Monday, acquitting Mr. Gilbert Charles Rowe, Land Acquisition Officer to the Government, on a charge of rash and negligent driving brought against him by Sergeant Raymond of the De Lisle Road Police Station.

According to the prosecution, the accused was driving to Koli Kalyan along Worli Road in his car, on January 16 last. When it came in front of the old B. I. T. Chawls, the car mounted the footpath and collided with three iron guards of trees and a lamp-post. The tree in the last iron guard and the lamp-post were completely uprooted, after which the car came to a standstill. Mr. Scinde, the accused's overseer, and the driver, who were in the rear seats, were considerably injured, while Mr. Rowe himself was stunned by the smock and lay in the car in a semi-conscious state until Mr. Mahatre, who came out of his house on hearing the crash, rendered him aid.

The suggestion of the prosecution was that the accused must have been under the influence of liquor, but all the witnesses admitted that he was perfectly sober. In view of their evidence, the explanation given by the accused that the car suddenly swerved to the left and mounted the path because one of the tyres burst, appeared to His Worship to be more plausible. The Magistrate observed that the car was a huge one and owing to the uneven and rough surface of the road and the close proximity of the trees to one another, it was extremely difficult to steer the car. Seeing that much worse was to come, the accused did his best under the circumstances to regain control and bring it back safe on the road. There was no evidence of rashness or negligence against him, though the accident in the present case was such as in the ordinary course of things does not happen to those, who personally drive their cars and use proper care. His Worship added that the police were justified in placing the case before the Court, as in the absence of the explanation of the accused, it afforded reasonable evidence that there was some want of care on the part of the accused.

We have received a copy of an Album issued by the Atank Nigraha Pharmacy of Jamnagar. The introductory remarks by the General Manager contain a brief history of the Pharmacy since its start. The Album contains over three dozen pictures of all printed on art paper.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, April 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.90
To-day's Opening Rate	19.86
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.70
Difference	—.20

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.37
To-day's Opening Rate	10.24
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	10.17
Difference	—.20

Broach Expectations Rs. 348-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 22.			
Silver Ready	25	11	0
Less	0	1	0
Silver Forward	25	11	0
Less	0	1	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 22.			
1st Settlement	58	5	0
2nd Settlement	58	8	0
3rd Settlement	58	10	0

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.)
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, April 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115 per ton.

AUDITOR FOR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

—:o:—

MR. T. I. PAREKH APPOINTED

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday elected by a large majority Mr. Thakordas J. Parekh as Municipal Auditor. There were six candidates, viz., Mr. E. N. Kharegat, Mr. Manek P. Mistry, Mr. Minocher S. Joshi, Mr. N. M. Raiji, Mr. R. C. Mehta and Mr. Thakordas J. Parekh. Mr. Parekh was declared duly elected.

KING TO ADDRESS HIS PEOPLE

LONDON, April 21.

The "Sunday Times" announces that the King will shortly address a message of appreciation and thanks to the people of the Empire for many expressions of sympathy with him in his long illness, probably in the form of a "letter to my people."—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1929.

A Peasant's Movement

—:o:—

The Conference of the peasants of the Ratnagiri District to wage a war against the mediaeval Khoti system is a significant phenomenon, whose influence will survive long after the specific grievances voiced by the Conference are redressed. Those features of the Khoti system which savour in the least of serfdom or militate against freedom of contract are doomed to disappear much earlier than one may expect to-day, whether or not Dr. Ambedkar's promised Bill against the Khoti system is accepted by the Bombay Legislative Council. But the peasants' organisation will remain. And when men like Dr. Ambedkar advise the peasants so to organise themselves as "to capture every seat of the legislative machinery", his advice, we are confident, does not fall on unwilling ears. Agrarian discontent all over the country is much wider and deeper than many realise. The aggrieved peasants are now determined to get redress for all their grievances, through Satyagraha or other legitimate methods. One signal proof of the potency of peasants' organisation may be specially noted. The Ratnagiri District Conference swept away without any resolution distinctions between the so-called touchables and untouchables. We understand that in various other districts Ryot Sabhas are fast cropping up. There is no doubt that a genuine peasants' movement is emerging in this country and it is the duty of national institutions like the Congress to encourage the movement in every possible way. The Congress itself should be made far more representative of workers and peasants than it is at present.

Humiliating Position

—:o:—

The final report submitted by the "Indian" delegation to the ordinary session of the League of Nations held in November, 1928, brings into relief the humiliating position occupied by India at Geneva, where alone amongst the fifty-four nations represented at this great international gathering she is not represented by one of her own nationals as the head of the "Indian" delegation. Yet India's contribution is absurdly out of proportion to the League's expenditure and the benefits derived by this country from the activities of the latter do by no means approximate to her share of this expenditure. This fact is emphasized in the report and it is interesting to notice that it also mentions another important item of criticism regarding the League, current in Eastern countries. "There is a view in India as in other Eastern countries", the report remarks, "that not only does the League not carry out much work of value to these countries, but that its tendency is to strengthen European interests at the expense of other continents and races." This is a well-grounded analysis of the League's activities and those who pull the strings at Geneva will be well advised to give prompt attention to this complaint, unless they choose to continue to keep the League as mainly an Anglo-French Institute. India can never expect much from the Geneva gathering so long as the members of that body representing free self-governing countries do not insist upon an Indian national speaking to them on behalf of a free India.

Mr. Sastri's Mission

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It is a piece of great good fortune for the Indian community in the East African territories that the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has consented, after consultation with Lord Irwin, to undertake a journey to East Africa in order to meet Sir Samuel Wilson, who has been sent out by the Baldwin Government to investigate the question of a closer union of those territories. In any impending administrative and political change in Kenya and the adjacent territories of Uganda and Tanganyika the Indians there have a vital interest. Mr. Sastri with his close study of the Indian problem in Africa and with his fresh experience of the difficulties that stand in the way of securing a self-respecting existence for the Indian community in an atmosphere dominated by the White settlers, will be able to represent the Indian case effectively. The menace to the Indian position in Kenya is great and is growing both in intensity and complexity. Assaults have been made on their political as well as economic status. They will be ready to participate in any scheme of closer union in which their demands, such as the enjoyment of a common electoral roll and adequate representation on local bodies, are conceded to them. They will never agree to an administrative change which grants Kenya "autonomous" Government, but which means the donation to the European community of permanent political over-lordship of the "other immigrant" races and the Natives.

Insult To India

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The reported discourteous treatment shown by the American Immigration officers to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on his arrival at Los Angeles from a triumphal tour in Canada is not only a personal insult to the great poet-philosopher, but it is also an insult to what is best and noblest in Indian culture. As we remarked on Monday in commenting upon the hostile attitude of the American Government to the claim of Indian citizens in the U. S. A. that the amended Naturalization Laws in America must not operate against them, a free self-governing country would not tolerate for a moment such insults. The least that can be expected from the present administration in India is that it should make the strongest protest through the proper channels, calling upon the American Government to apologize for the conduct of its agents.

Tide of Democracy

—:o:—

His Highness the Maharanaji Shri Bhavani Sinhji Saheb Bahadur of Danta, presiding over the first Mahi Kanta Chiefs' Association, gave some wholesome counsel to his brother-Princes assembled at the Conference. His Highness bade the Princes note that "the destinies and the future governance of men is in the melting pot" and that "whatever form of Government is going to be in the future, at least so much is as certain as anything that no Government will be lasting, which is not founded on the fundamental principles of safety of life and property, freedom of religion, justice and mercy." His Highness further observed that "a satisfied people is an asset" and quoted Shakespeare who said: "The King who fights his people fights himself." These observations and sentiments do credit to the Maharanaji's head and heart and are profoundly true—so far as they go. But they do not go far enough. A survey of the world forces is not complete unless it takes note of the most arresting feature of the times, the swelling irresistible tide of democracy. The days are gone when people were satisfied with mere good Government. They now insist that good Government is no substitute for self-government. The rapid disappearance of absolute monarchy is proof positive of this great world force.

A Lively Battle.

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When Mr. Churchill, a politician gifted with a picturesque pen and an over-weening sense of his importance, engages in polemical warfare on the eve of a general election with a controversialist of the type of Mr. Snowden, a political adversary whose quiet persistence in isolating the main problem from a mass of statistical detail is remarkable, the battle can be expected to be lively and long. Mr. Churchill accuses Mr. Snowden of advocating a policy of all round cancellation of war debts and raises a grim picture of what Britain will lose if this plan were to be accepted. He witheringly remarks that Mr. Snowden is suffering from a "hiatus in his reasoning power", a remark which is sure to draw a devastatingly effective retort from Mr. Snowden at an opportune moment in the controversy. For the present Mr. Snowden gives the crushing rejoinder that under the Churchill scheme of debt agreements, Britain has to make all the sacrifices. Mr. Snowden's exposure of this Tory method of pleasing France, the principal country to benefit from this British self-sacrifice, will provide useful and effective ammunition for many a Labour aspirant to Parliamentary honours.

The potency of Satyagraha

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It appears from a resolution of the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committe that the ryots of the taluka have not yet started Satyagraha but are only preparing themselves for the campaign to be started if it should be found necessary. They have rightly decided to consult Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel before actually declaring Satyagraha. It is remarkable that the doctrine of passive resistance is being more and more appreciated and followed by the people of this country. The ryots of Baglan Taluka are also contemplating Satyagraha if milder forms of protests should prove futile. In some other parts of Maharashtra, too, agitation against unjust enhancement of the land revenue is smouldering unperceived by the public. In view of this wide agitation the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at the forthcoming session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference is viewed with keen interest and expectation throughout Maharashtra and Gujarat.

THE NEW ERA

"We will endure the trials of our time—
The long night passes and the glimmering dawn
Creeps slow and silent up the eastern sky.
In millions men await, with faces wan
In the half-light, the coming of the day.
The earth rolls silent on its ponderous way
Among the fading stars. A supreme power
Hangs ominous like a hush before
A storm—A power that will destroy
Or will rebuild, dependent how it fall—
A power that will surely change us all
The light already broadens in the sky.....
The earth awaits the rising of the sun.....
Before it rises we must win our way
Or die our schemes—humanity undone."

John Cameron in the "New Leader."

MR. ANDREWS IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WORK FOR INDIA.

(By HARI G. GOVIL.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews spoke before the Community Church Forum held Sunday evening, January 27, New York City, after which there were questions asked by the audience and discussion.

Referring to the work which Mahatma Gandhi has been doing in bringing about the use of the spinning-wheel, and thus furnishing occupation and revenue for the people in the villages in India, Mr. Andrews said:—

In India we have 325 million people. The next census of 1931 may not impossibly raise that number to 330 million. The poverty of those millions is indescribable. I have lived among them for 25 years. I have been in every part of India, living among the poor in the villages. 90 per cent are in the villages. We have few towns in India. India is the land of villages, and the poverty there is quite incredible. In the last 200 years that poverty has increased owing to the almost complete loss of one of our chief village industries, namely, spinning and weaving. You realize that India is in the tropics, India is not a cold country. In the south of India it, is burning hot all the year round; and even in the north of India the cold weather only lasts a very short time. You have the burning heat, and for six months in the year the ground is so hard that it cannot be ploughed, it cannot be sown, or reaped. What then is the villager to do during the six months in the year when he cannot sow or plow or reap? In the older times, India was prosperous because when the villager was not engaged in agriculture he still had another hand, as it were to use,—the hand of industry. Each village was a hive of industries. The cotton in India grows freely everywhere. The cotton grows at your very dorr. The villager took the raw cotton and carded it; he worked it, and spun it into cotton yarn, and then he used the loom to make it into cloth. In that way the villager prospered. At one season of the year when the rains came, he would be busy with his plough in the field; then, when the burning heat came, he sat in the shade and spun and wove the wonderful cotton cloth of India.

VILLAGE THE CENTRE.

But now, that is given up almost entirely—the weaving and spinning—because the cotton from Manchester, and Japan, and China, and Czecho-Slovakia and Italy has come flooding into India and it has ousted the home-spun goods. But Gandhi says: "We must restore our industries. We must get back our economic basis, we must make once more the village the centre, the thriving centre, of the life of India. We must not see our villagers driven by poverty in streams into the towns, to be eaten up in the mills, where they are worked at excessive hours, and where they dope their babies with opium, and where they live lives of haunting misery. We must not see India turned into a succession of those horrible factories that we know so well in the West. We must keep the villages, with all the pure air and sunlight of God's creation. And so, with

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

M. Litvinoff Scores.

The Disarmament Committee at Geneva has had to yield at last to the persistent exhortations of M. Litvinoff, the Soviet representative, that the League must make some tangible effort to grapple with the problem of disarmament by at least prohibiting the use of certain types of armaments. The Draft Convention on Chemical Warfare had submitted four proposals to the Committee dealing with the prohibition of asphyxiating and poisonous gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. Two of these proposals, a Geneva message states, have been accepted by the Committee. It is to be seen now how far the Powers interested in the production of chemical armaments of this type will agree to ratify the Committee's decision. It will be recalled that in the matter of exporting armaments to China the embargo agreement of 1921 was signed by the principal Western Powers but it has been quietly ignored. The Soviet proposals for the prohibition of manufacture and use of aerial bombs and chemical instruments of warfare are sound and comprehensive and the Committee at Geneva should be willing to accept them all, if it is genuinely keen in combating the growth of armaments.

Amanullah And His People.

Amanullah's march to Kabul is progressing favourably. According to a Moscow report, Gaus Khan, the Military Commander of the Province of Herat, has departed from there, commanding an army of several thousands, including cavalry and artillery to help Amanullah and that the army is marching on Kabul via Mazar-ai-Sharif. Meanwhile, Amanullah himself is regaining his hold over the mind of his erring countrymen by effective appeals to their patriotism. In a proclamation addressed to them, he points out to the people of the Southern province how "internal intrigues and dissensions in Kabul emanate solely from the machinations of the enemies of the progress of Afghanistan".

Appeal To Patriotism.

That he is actuated by no other motive than that of love of his country which he desires to see independent and progressive is brought home to them by his declaration that he "did not fight on previous occasions for fear of causing the nation's ruin or that the strength collected for defence against national enemies should be exhausted in a civil war and also because he did not attach importance to his personal rule". He does not ignore the fact that his people have their tribal feuds and family dissensions, but he reminds them that a great national problem has arisen and that it is their duty to unite for the welfare and organisation of the State and the country. The people of Afghanistan are patriotic to the core and an appeal to their patriotism from one, who has proved his selfless devotion to his country, cannot but evoke the right response from them.

Meerut Defence Fund.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's appeal to the citizens of Bombay to contribute to the Meerut Defence Fund deserves prompt and generous response. The Meerut jail authorities having shown a little mercy to the extent of allowing the public to provide decent food to the Labour leaders under arrest, the local Seva Sangh generously undertook to attend to the comforts of the leaders with the aid of the public. But it appears from the appeal of the Sangh, which Mr. Nariman reproduces, that the Sangh has not so far received adequate contributions from the people. It is estimated that, apart from the cost of legal defence, the Sangh will require about Rs. 800 a month to provide food to the leaders so long as the case lasts. We trust the people of Bombay will enable Mr. Nariman to send at least Rs. 500 a month from Bombay.

COMPLETE TRANSLATION OF THE DINKARD.

—:o:—

A ZOROASTRIAN ACHIEVEMENT.

(BY G. K. N.)

Dastur Dr. Darab Peshotan Saniana, M.A., Ph.D., the religious Chief of the Parsis of Bombay, has earned the congratulations of all interested in Iranian studies by the completion of his translation of the Pahlavi Encyclopaedia called the "Dinkard." It was originally commenced by his late learned father Dastur Peshotan. The father and son have taken between them over forty years to achieve the rendering in nineteen volumes. They have had substantial support of the Parsi Panchayat and the aid of the wealthy among his faithful flock. Each volume has an introduction, the Pahlavi text with its transliteration in English, translations into Englihs and Gujarati, notes and philological glossary of select words.

A GREAT BOOK.

The "Dinkard" is in certain respects, one of the great books of the world. It is a vast collection of information regarding the doctrine, the customs, traditions, history and literature of the Zoroastrians. Dr. West, who was among the first to study the work and who translated a portion of it in the Sacred Books of the East, informs us that its compliation was commenced during the reign of Mamun by a Zoroastrian authority "who had a religious disputation with Abalish in the presence of the Khalifa." The work was completed by Adarbad, son of Amid who is mentioned in other Pahlavi works.

BEWILDERING VARIETY.

The "Dinkard" was lost to the Zoroastrian community till it was discovered at Baghdad in 1920. The first two sections of the book have disappeared. Among the contents of a bewildering variety may be noted the fact that Jamasp collected the teachings of Zoroaster and wrote them in gold on ox hides to be kept in the royal treasury, from which the clergy made transcripts for their own use. Here are reminiscences of theological controversies with Christians and others. They are a faithful echo from an unexpected direction of what Professor Margoliouth recently described in "Islamic Culture" as "meetings and salons under the Caliphate." A Christian, for instance, puts posers and a series of sceptical questions on dualism and other Zoroastrian precepts. Some passages will be eagerly fastened upon by those who read austerity and extreme self-denial in Zoroaster's extant fragments. There are the anecdote of the two priests. The Mobeds had nothing to eat but wild herb and water and one day on their trying travail came to the conclusion that they had fully deserved their fate for their "priestly greed," a trait not by any means unobtrusive to this day at Udwada where is situate the holy fire believed to have been brought from Iran. Our thoughts naturally deviate to the noble Athornan Institute reared by the prescience of Seth Mervanji Cama at a cost of a quarter of a crore. Will the Institute serve its object in these days of ethical revolutions?

LIFE OF ZOROASTER.

The traditional life of Zoroaster is detailed in the "Dinkard" with all the miracles and other expected paraphernalia. The curious thing to note is that some Moslem divines have studied the miracles in detail and accepted

(Continue on Page 10.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES.

Lack of Funds Hampers Expansion of Work

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

—:o:—

An Appeal to Young Men.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Social Service League was held, on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presiding. There was a good attendance. The report of the League for 1927 showed that it maintained 9 night schools out of which 1 was Anglo-Marathi, 2 Anglo-Gujerati, 4 Anglo-Urdu and 2 night High Schools, the total number of students on the rolls being 521. The Night High School at Parel has been affiliated to the University of Bombay and 21 students were sent up for the Matriculation and School Leaving Examinations. Almost all the students attending these night schools including the English High Schools belong to the working classes and earn their living by doing work in mills, factories, offices, etc.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

There are 3 libraries and 3 reading rooms besides 38 boxes of the travelling free library. The total number of books issued during the year under report was 4,074 and about 125 people daily took advantage of the reading rooms.

"During the year under report Magantern lectures were arranged for the benefit of different classes of people on various useful subjects.

THE TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

"There are in all 6 classes in the textile and technical school, 3 each of the two departments, viz. Spinning and Weaving. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 34, and 17 appeared for the annual examinations which were conducted by examiners deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency. Eleven students were successful, three of them constituting the first batch of students who completed the course of three years' training.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

"The number of patients treated at the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children at Parel during the year under report was 19,802 out of whom 9,561 were women and 10,241 children. Milk was supplied free to needy mothers and children. The cost of milk amounting to Rs. 821-4-0 having been borne by the Arya Mahila Samaj, Bombay.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

"The activities specially for the benefit of women are conducted through the Mahila Mandal which is the Women's Branch of the League. These consist of classes for teaching sewing and cutting and home industries, besides first aid and home nursing classes, and lectures, meetings and social gatherings of women.

CO-OPERATION.

"Till now over 100 co-operative societies have been organised by the League. Out of these 40 societies were working under the League's supervision during the year under report. One society was organized and got registered and proposals for registration of three more societies were forwarded to the proper authorities during the year. One of the forty societies is a Banking Union.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

"During the year 30 cases of Workmen's Compensation involving claims of about Rs. 14,780 were undertaken by the League. This work, which the League had carried on since 1921 when the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act came into operation had, however, to be discontinued owing to the unduly high expenditure on the activity, which could not be made self-supporting owing to the competition of the business agencies doing the same work.

MORE FINANCIAL HELP NEEDED.

"The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 60,680-8-7 and the total payment of Rs. 59,007-8-3. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 7,519-9-4, out of which the sum of Rs. 4,000 is in vested in Government Securities."

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai in moving the adoption of the report said that the League had established itself as a great humanitarian body. They were asked by the Government to run a criminal tribes settlement about two years ago and he was glad to inform them that it was doing splendid work. That was, indeed, a great feature of the League's activities. He had no doubt that with a little more financial help they would be able to do much better work than what they had accomplished so far.

Dr. P. N. Daroowalla seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Addressing the gathering the Chairman said that he was not thoroughly satisfied with the activities of the League. When he got a copy of the League's report for 1927, he wondered whether they were progressing or remaining stationary. At first he thought that report, but subsequently he was informed that the delay of eighteen months in holding the annual meeting was due to the illness of the Treasurer. He was not satisfied with the explanation. However he hoped the Secretary would issue the report for 1928 not later than June next.

RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES.

Referring to the financial position of the League, Sir Lallubhai remarked that it was not very satisfactory. That being so, the activities of the institution had to be restricted. In this connection he suggested that if there was a feeling amongst the social workers that the labour movement and social service should go hand in hand they should try to get money from the capitalists. "The League should not rest satisfied with the work that it has done; more work has yet to be done. I admire the lines on which the Y.M.C.A. is carrying on its activities. I think we should also carry on our work on those lines. Now the time has come when we should extend our activities. I want our young men to come forward and render such assistance to the League as is possible. If we want to be humanitarians, let us do real social work. I hope my remarks will be accepted in the spirit in which they have been offered." (Applause).

U. S. TARIFF WALLS AGAINST AUSTRALIA

—:o:—

GOVT'S. WARNING TO AMERICA

SYDNEY, April 22.

It is reliably stated in political circles that Australia has exercising the privilege of direct representation with the United States has addressed an important note to the United States stating that in case the United States Government decide on the imposition of higher tariff on Australian wool and meat with a view to afford relief to the American farmers the Australian Government will not hesitate to consider the advisability of retaliatory measures.—Free Press Beam Service.

SHOT WHILE SAYING PRAYERS

PESHAWAR, April 21.

Sardar Ahmadjan Rais of Giddarpore while saying his night prayers in a mosque was shot by a gun and was seriously wounded. He was then taken to a hospital at Mansehara, but succumbed to his injuries the next day. His assailant was caught red-handed on the spot and is in police custody.—Free Press.

ANTI-SMALL POX REGULATION ENFORCED

—:o:—

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA TO BE VACCINATED

LONDON, April 22.

Marseilles.—The Health authorities have enforced special anti-small-pox regulations applicable to passengers from India. On arrival of the steamer "Yomah" from Rangoon all passengers were vaccinated and were allowed to land—subject to certain restrictions.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS

AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit) Gondalia Gordhandas Hirji, and Madhavrao Jayana Rasinga Rao.

PASSED IN ADMINISTRATION.

— 156; 157; 158; 160; 161; 162; 163.

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR THE B.COM. EXAMINATION.—40; 105; 109; 115; 118; 136.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship to Madhavarao Jayanarasinga Rao.

The Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Commerce, to Gondalia Gordhandas Hirji.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.COM.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Prize has been awarded to Desai Maheschandra Manecklal.

M.COM. EXAMINATION.

PASS.—Mr. Atmaram Raoji Bhat.

S N Cooper; D M Desai; J N Heredia; J D Hora; B H Kutar; H C Mankad; B G Mehta; J N Mehta; V M Merchant; S G Narayanswami; R B Parikh; C B Shah; R V Shenoy; D D Shirsat; P T Thomas; N D Vakharia; T A Vaswani; M H Vora; P W Wad.

SECOND CLASS.

PASS.

P H Abhyankar; A P Aiyar; P I Amin; B D Bansal; N N Bettadapur; S K Bharucha; H C Bhattacharya; G R Bola; A K Chaphekar; G L Chaugule; K R Dandekar; D N Datta; R K Deodhar; K M Desai; T K Desai; P G Deshpande; M S Dhond; P K Dhond; A B Engineer; S N Gaitonde; V N Gajendragadkar;; P H Gandhi; V S Golluru; P H Hariani; J E Hessing; G D Joglekar; C G Joshi; D N Joshi; D D Kale; R K Kale; S M Kapadia; V G Karnik; P R Khandekar; F M Khory; V K Kothi; C R Lakhia; S P Limaye; P L Machave; S D Masani; J C Mehta; N J Mehta; F M Mirza; L A Mulay; R U Parikh; M M Patel; J N Patuck; D R Rane; M Satyasandhachar; M B Serewavala; H C Shah; F Syed; N M Tanna; R V Thakur; A S Tyebjee; G J Vakharia; G K Yardi; M R Bohra; P E Bilimoria; M N Deo; H P Mansukhani; V C Medlery; M R Mazumdar; R C Shah; D N Surti.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. COM.

SECOND CLASS.

K D Aga, B S Chaudhari, V K Cheriyan, M M Chokshi, A H Elias, K N Kudva, T A Tata, S C Chhatrapati, M M Desai, R F Murarka,

PASS.

A P Aiyar, R M Bilimoria, H Borooah, H K Buch, M S Chacko, M S Hussain, R C Jalundhwala, M C Kamat, H D Katrak, N D Khule, G M Lad, H M Mohamed, S S Namjoshi, S N Sabnis, M B Taraporevala, K M Vartak, K R Vora, R G Wagle, P H Abhyankar, K S Contractor, K Gopalrao, C N Koppal, G M Marathe, M K Pitre, S B Raut, J N Ambegaoker, C M Shroff, K C Das, D N Datta, P Mitra, B K Shah.

FRENCH AIRMEN GIVE UP FLIGHT TO INDO-CHINA

LONDON, April 21.

Paris.—The French airmen Bailly and Reginensi who starting on 26th March on a "tourist" flight to Indo-China owing to suspension of official sanction for longdistance flights following the recent series of disasters, arrived at Saigon on 5th April and started back for home on 12th April, reached Le Bourget to-day. They have accomplished the double journey of 15,000 miles in 160 hours of flying time. The machine was an ordinary Farman with 230 horsepower Gnomerhone-Titan engine.—Reuter.

FRONTIER ULEMAS LEAVE FOR JALALABAD

PESHAWAR, April 21.

Without any passports a batch of leading Ulemas and Khans of the Frontier under the leadership of Maulana Haji Shahrasul started today for Shabqadar en route to Jalalabad to have a religious discussion with Ulemas of Eastern Kafirship. A batch of Mohmands are stated to have left for Shabqadar to welcome them.

Sardar Hashimkhan, brother of General Nadirkhan, is still in Khushal country.—Free Press.

What the People Say

"WHAT AMERICANS EXPECT FROM INDIANS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have heard quite enough lectures in praise of "the Spiritual Life of India." Now please tell us what you are doing to abolish your horrible customs."

Having read in your paper of the 14th instant a long article on "What India expects from America," I beg to say that India expects Americans to admire Indians on hearing the learned lectures delivered in America on "the Spiritual Life of India."

But I fear that after reading Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India," millions of Americans are very likely to suspect that all the learned lectures on India's Spirituality are simply efforts *to throw dust into the eyes of the Americans*, and that *millions of* Indians live in reality as *heartless savages*.

More and more Americans are likely to come to India like Miss Mayo to see with their own eyes *how "spiritually" we live*, and then return to their country to warn their countrymen and women, as Miss Mayo has done, against blindly believing all the learned lectures in praise of India's spirituality.

That awakening in America will *intensify the hatred* of the Americans for Indians with all its terrible consequences.

I, therefore, pray that we may resolve to set our house in order, that we may be able to tell Americans what we are doing to abolish our horrible customs.

One such horrible custom is that of sacrificing millions of poor animals in the name of the Goddess Kali, and which custom leads to *human sacrifices* also from time to time.

Miss Mayo in her book "Mother India," and Mrs. F. A. Steel in her novel "The Law of the Threshold," have exposed the horrors of that custom. Mahatma Gandhi also went to personally see the temple of the goddess Kali in Calcutta. He says:—

"We proceeded to the temple. In front of us was running a *a river of blood.*"—*The Evening News of India*, April 5, 1927.

I, therefore, pray that as the first step to deserve the good will of the American nation, Hindu worshippers of the goddess Kali may kindly soon resolve to abolish the custom of animal sacrifices and to worship the goddess with fruits and sweetmeats only.

—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, April 18.

WATER SUPPLY IN KURLA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The most disquieting feature of Kurla and one that has been perplexing the minds of its public is its water supply. Anybody can understand or at least guess why it is not populated by rich and higher middle class people. The reason is evident and does not call for any strenuous thought, and it is the water supply. The supply is insufficiently low and most ill-timed. If it takes nothing less than fifteen minutes to fill an ordinary size bucket, to what inconvenience people are subjected to can very well be imagined, and withal one has to keep awake till 12 night to get that water.

The Municipality seems to be lethargic and in a sort of stupor and cannot be roused. Should complaints be lodged about water supply or anything pertaining to it they are treated with indifference. But at the same time the Chairman and his Board are very charitable in according their sanction for fresh connections. As many as 50 connections have been given from a main pipe of only one inch.

As Kurla is mostly peopled by the poor and lower middle class their cry for water has been a cry in the wilderness. If there were rich people there, they could have made their voice heard. More is the pity because it is not so. The scanty supply of water is one of the main reasons why the Municipality cannot and does not get proper collection of taxes, because most houses are tenantless and the Municipality is the poorer for it.

The condition is really pitiable and one is apt to wonder how this state of things is allowed to continue. Of course, there are other matters in which improvement could be made, but this one is the greater evil and pressing for solution.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITARIAN.

Kurla, April 22.

PRICE OF GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Great changes and rapid progress is being made in the development of science of sound the talking machines. Real and human amplication is reproduced by the new wireless loud speaker attachment to the gramophones. But so far nothing has been done to reduce the prices of the records electrically broadcasted from the days of pre-war prices at Rs. 3-8. A newspaper of master minds' articles and varied international news items is available for anna one. Then why should not the public get the gramophone records of master singers for an eight anna pice? Can anything be done by way organised sales of records?—Yours, etc.,,

V. G. BHOLAGIR.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION CO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Would any of your reader let me know through the medium of your columns what has been the fate of the Oriental Navigation Company, Limited, of Calcutta. Holding hundred shares of the above firm, I had written to them several letters, but they remain unreplied.—Yours, etc.,

TULSIDAS GULABDAS.

Bombay, April 21.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The treatment meted out to Sjt. Khadilkar and the Meerut prisoners goes to show that the whole system of jail administration is rotten. In spite of the resolutions passed by various Legislative Councils recommending the Government of India to treat political convicts as special class prisoners nothing has yet been done in the matter.

One cannot understand why the British Government, which claims to be a civilised Government, should treat the political prisoners as criminals? Many of these prisoners are men of culture and outstanding reputation.

In all the civilised countries the political convicts are treated as special class prisoners and are provided with all the comforts of the ordinary life. But different are the ways of the British Government in India. The political prisoners whose offence is no other than that of patriotism, are treated as ordinary felons. Even Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest living saint in the world, was treated as an ordinary felon. What, then, is the policy underlying this harsh treatment? Is it to kill the patriotic spirit of the prisoners? If not, what else could it be?

We expect no quarters from the Government. But in order to make our position clear let us hold protest meetings all over India to condemn this outrage on humanity and strengthen our forces for achieving Swaraj, the sovereign remedy.

Let Bombay lead in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra.

BOHRA J. P'S. CONVICTION

—:o:—

In our issue of the 4th instant was published a short report of the judgment delivered by Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court in the appeal filed by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, a Justice of Peace, and his son Ibrahim. Our attention has been drawn to the headline "Accused's attempt to bribe." This headline is misleading and in order not to do any injustice to Mr. Mahomedally we reproduce below the exact words in which the Government Pleader, Mr. Shingne, referred to accused:—

"I do not find the appellant present in Court nor is his counsel here. But I feel bound to state, as a matter of public importance, that accused No. 3 (i.e., Mr. Mahomedally Allabux) had seen an acquaintance of mine to ask me not to be vindictive. The acquaintance did not, however, encourage the idea, but later on casually mentioned the affair to me. In this way there was an attempt to influence me, if possible. I did not mention this earlier, as I did not like to create any sort of prejudice against the accused. The accused is, as it was stated at the Bar, respectable. I leave it to Court to see if he should have acted like that."

FOR INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE OF INDIA

—:o:—

NIZAM DONATES A CRORE

SECUNDERABAD, April 22.

The Nizam has sanctioned rupees one crore towards constituting an Industrial Fund to be under the control of a Board composed of three Executive Council Members. The Fund will be utilised for improvement and development of cottage industries, industrial experiments, and demonstration of industrial plants and processes, for economic and industrial inquiries within the State, for grants to assist industrial and technical research and grant of assistance to young men in obtaining training in industrial processes either within or without the State.—A. P.

SILVER JUBILEE OF "ANTISEPTIC"

—:o:—

MR RANGASWAMI IYENGAR ON JOURNALISM IN INDIA

MADRAS, April 22.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A., Managing Director of the "Swadesamitran", invited a large number of journalists to tea at Desabandhu Buildings on Sunday evening to meet Dr. U. Rama Rao and Dr. Krishna Rao, editors of the "Anti-septic" on the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the journal. After refreshments Mr. Iyengar congratulated Dr. Rama Rao on the unique occasion and took the opportunity to say a few words on journalism in India.

It could not be said that their profession in this country was as well organised as it ought to be. Repeated efforts had been made to organise themselves in some effective way so that the profession might be enabled to have a scheme of mutual co-operation help and assistance. After all, there were many more hard cases among people belonging to this profession than in any other walk of life and, therefore, it was necessary to start an organisation which would help many a lame dog in the profession over the stile and enable them to have some kind of provident fund for their help in times of difficulties and distress.

DON'T IDENTIFY ENTIRELY WITH PAPER.

One thing he would say and that was they were very much in the habit of identifying themselves not only with the politics of the paper to which they belonged but also with the fortunes of several people interested in that policy. It was up to them to help each other and to raise their standard of life so that they might set an example to others.

Dr. Rama Rao thanking the host said that journalists could make or mar the nation. Their important function was to give a correct lead to the people in times of great political crisis.

Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editos of the "Madras Mail," agreed with Mr. Ramaswami Iyengar that they should not carry into social life their political views. He hoped something good would come out of such gatherings—a sort of journalistic society or alliance where they could talk over many difficulties. Since his coming to India, the profession had improved much and the members of the profession were getting better treatment from the public than in the past. Concluding, he paid a tribute to the "Hindu" which he considered the best Indian-edited journal.—A. P.

PETROL EXPLOSION IN HARBOUR

—:o:—

SEILOR RECEIVES SECURE BURNS.

A sad accident occurred in Sewri Bunder on Sunday when one of the crew of a country craft was severely burnt in an explosion. The craft "Harsinghar" was carrying a cargo of 8,000 gallons of petrol and certain other things belonging to the Burma Shell Company. It was lying at anchor in the Sewri Bunder when the explosion took place. Ali Baboo, a sailor on board the boat, was severely burnt. Some damage was caused to the craft.

The Famous Oxygen Beauty Aid

GIVING the skin an Oxygen Bath is the latest idea in beauty treatments. Ven-Yusa provides this ideal means of preserving and enhancing beauty. It is an exquisite toilet cream which liberates purifying Oxygen into the tissues.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"AN ABOMINABLE BREACH OF FAITH."

—:o:—

LONDON, April 21.

Sir Sidney Low concludes the exposition of the Butler Committee's report in the "Sunday Times", saying that the "Dominion of India" which excludes the States will be a fraud, and we cannot force them into it against their own consent without committing an abominable breach of faith.—Reuter.

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF CHILDREN

NEW YORK, April 22.

Senator Couzens has gifted two millions to promote health and happiness of children. One of principal stipulations attached to this munificent gift is that whole amount should be spent within maximum period of 25 years.—Free Press Beam Service.

INDIA THROUGH LALAJI'S EYES

—:o:—

of cloth tied round the mouth. He used to perform the religious duties twice a day regularly. He was fond of the company of Sadhus of his sect and was very hospitable to them. His last illness lasted for but a day, and so he died practically in harness.

My grandmother was a different type altogether to this day I have not seen another woman as righteous, pure-hearted, hospitable, generous and simple as she was. She could not count beyond twenty. All her life she never used a lock and never kept a key in her custody. She was incapable of keeping money, and so her husband never gave her much. She was not fond either of jewellery or of dressing well. She was so generous-minded that practically all she got from her husband, she distributed among her neighbours. She made herself useful to all. She would join children in their doll games. She needed no "dinner-things" or plates, for she merely put her vegetable on her loaf and ate it.

Occasionally she had fits of a peculiar kind. Whenever she was in this abnormal condition, it was supposed that the spirit of my father's* deceased sister had entered her body. Whatever she said then, she said as if she were my grandfather's sister. The whole family would gather round her and each would consult her as an oracle for his or her own peculiar need or difficulty. She would answer all such questions. I saw her several times in this state of trance. I cannot offer an adequate explanation of the phenomenon. But of this I am sure that tricks or fraud or humbugging my grandmother was not acquainted with. Her temperament and her character rule out all such suspicion. She kept excellent health and seldom fell ill. Considering all these facts, I find it hard to discover the cause of the phenomenon I have described. I must add that when in her trance my grandmother used to foretell the future or make revelations about matters not known to anybody. If I may depend on my memory, events often corroborated her prophesying. In any case the family had great faith in her.

ISLAMISED OUTLOOK.

As I have related above, my father was born in January, 1845, In 1849 the British annexed the Punjab, but the Jagraon side of the Sutlej was in their possession even before that. My father was educated in a Persian school established by the British. The Head teacher was a Mussalman Maulvi, very firm in his religion, and honest and righteous and given to religious observances. Because of his lofty character his contact influenced all his pupils and Islamised their outlook. Several of them embraced Islam afterwards. Even those who did not formally accept Islam, remained Muslims by conviction much the greater part of their lives. My father belonged to the latter category. My father received instruction in his native town from this Maulvi for some time, and afterwards joined the Normal School at Delhi. He always stood first in his class, and in the final examination at the Normal School he stood first in the whole of the Punjab. In someof the papers he was awarded the maximum marks amongst these being Mathematics and Physical Science. Throughout his life he has loved learning passionately, Now that I write this story he is fast approaching seventy. His 71 birthday falls in January next. But even now he reads day and night and devours all books, pamphlets and journals in Urdu, Hindi or Gurmukhi that he can lay his hand on. If he cannot get any new book he goes back to the old favourites. His reading covers a varied range, but he is particularly fond of religion and history. His study in religion is deep and extensive. He is extremely well informed about Islam. Hinduism, Christianity, Jainism and Buddhism. The Qoran and the Upanishads he must have read scores of times. The Bible and the Jain and Buddhistic literature also he is very familiar with. He is a keen student of religious literature in general.

For the first 25 or 30 years of his life he was a believer in Islam (according to the Sunni School). He used to recite "namaz" and to observed th e"Ramzan" fast, and he cultivated acquaintance among the Ulemas and Maulvis. When Sir Syed Ahmed started his socio-religious mission, he read Sir Syed's works and became a follower of his. Upto the 40th year he was a Muslim of the Syed Ahmed school which was popularly known as the "natural religion" school. During this period he was antagonistic to Hinduism and the Arya Samaj, and used to criticise the teachings of both in the Brahmo press. But when I joined the Arya Samaj and he studied the best of Hindu literature, his outlook underwent a radical change, so much so that in old age he has become a Vedantin, and is now a beliver in the Vedanta.

—From "The People."

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VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE

—:o:—

SIR L. SCOTT'S CLAIMS REJECTED

MR. CHUDGAR ON BUTLER RECOMMENDATIONS

RANPUR, Aprli 22.

Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, member of the Indian States Peoples Conference, now in England, cables as follows regarding the Butler Committee Report, to "Saurashtra" of Ranpur. The Butler Committee Report exposes the Princes' pretence of govt government—vide paras 15 and 16. It completely negatives the Princes' independence and direct relations theory—read paras 38 and 18. Sir Leslie Scott's arguments are rejected—vide paras 36 and 39. The people's right to demand any change of government short of eliminating the prince, is fully acknowledge, and it is held that the satisfaction of such a demand is the only condition of protection, —vide paras 49 and 50. The recommendation to be placed directly under the Vicercy, is a mere suggestion based not on any legal or constitutional right but on the Princes' desire; but this desire is subordinated to the people's desire—read para 58 with para 60. Our public opinion triumphed. Now our demand requires loud proclamaiton.—Free Press.

ACCUSED IN CALCUTTA BONFIRE CASE

—:o:—

MAGISTRATE PASSES SENTENCE OF FINE

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Surojnarain Puri and twentyfour others arrested on March 4th in connection with the bonfire at Shrandhanand Park when Mr. Gandhi was also arrested, to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each on charges of rioting unlawful assembly and causing hurt to a police officer, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE

President Patel as an Architect of Independence

MR. GOSWAMI ON ORDINANCE REGIME

In a special interview to "Forward," Mr. T. C. Goswami M.L.A., has made an admirable analysis of the quibblings indulged in by Lord Irwin in promulgating the New Ordinance. Mr. Patel has refused to be coerced into submission. In discussing the inherent rights of the Assembly in such a contingency Mr. Goswami rightly dubs Mr. Patel as "the architect of a freedom for which history would be grateful to him." In conclusion Mr. Goswami has pointed out how the proposed amendments of the Rules and Standing Orders would bring in contradictory provisions.

Interviewed by a representative of "Forward" Mr. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A., said:—"The Viceroy has stated in the Assembly that Mr. Patel's "ruling" on the further progress of the Public Safety Bill was not in consonance with the intention of the Standing Orders—that in other words, Mr. Patel's action was, if not actually "ultra vires," an arbitrary extension of the meaning of the Rules.

Before discussing Mr. Patel's "ruling," let me say at once that Lord Irwin should have then the last person to have come out with a solemn, public declaration as to the correctness and propriety of Mr. Patel's attitude. It was only a short time ago that Lord Irwin, by the exercise of his extraordinary powers, prevented a discussion in the Assembly of the policy underlying the recent wholesale arrests and house-searches, on the ostensible plea that such discussion, relating to matters sub-judice would be against public interest." It is no quibbling to say that the policy underlying the wholesale arrests and the venue of the trial were or are matters 'sub-judice.' No parliamentarian would honestly deny that such a discussion could be conducted without ringing in matters 'sub-judice', provided the President was intelligent and vigilant There was, I say emphatically no other warant for the Viceroy's ban than the omnipotence which the Government of India Act confers on the holders of certain public offices in India. But if Lord Irwin honestly believed that such a discussion was not possible without infringing the Standing Orders. It is very difficult to understand giving him credit for consistency and intelligence how he comes to hold that a fair discussion of the Public Safety. Bill could be conducted without constant reference to matters 'sub judice' in the Meerut trial and without thereby, coming within the mischief of the Standing Orders.

FORCEFUL RULING.

"I do not desire to improve on Mr. Patel's admirable statement. I doubt if it could have been framed more frankly, more honestly or more forcefully. Nor is it really necessary to answer the very flimsy and futile criticisms in the official lobbies and secretariats and in the Anglo-Indian press. One thing, however, must be said. There have been many occasions when Sir Frederick Whyte's rulings went contrary to the considered judgment of the Opposition. No such outcry was ever raised against those rulings—which were certainly not beyond criticism—as has been raised merely because it is Government that have in this instance received a check. In fact, the claim of Mr. Crerar about Government's right to regulate official business (including legislation of the most highly controversial character) is not only extremely arrogant but not supported by the Standing Orders and Legislative Rules, made by Government themselves.

MR. PATEL'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. Patel has done a great service not merely to the country at large, but to the Legislative Assembly, which he has saved from Government bullying and torrorisation. Two years ago, I exhorted him to intervene personally to secure the services of Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, then detained under Regulartion III. Though elected a member of the Assembly, I referred to the inherent rights of a legislative body, and pointed out that the privileges in no Parliament were even in the first instance entirely conferred by statute that statutes usually only recognised existing conventions and sanctioned rights already asserted And I said that if he succeeded, he would be the architect of a freedom for which history would be grateful to him. Mr. Patel has since amply proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him and he has been the architect of an in dependence which has rescued the present Assembly form the position of a mock-parliament—from the position as an impartial English observer has recorded, of "absolute dudd."

IDENTICAL BASIS.

That his ruling is absolutely correct will be borne out by all impartial people. One has only to compare the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill and the case laid before the Meerut Court to realise how not only the basis of both is identical, but even the language—and the spirit behind the language—is the same. You cannot have it both ways. Why, even Mr. Langford James' arguments against bail in the Meerut Court, the other day, were mainly confined to such generalities as the dangers of communism, the evil intentions of the Soviet Government of Russia, etc., etc. It is incidentally, curious that at this very moment enterprising Englishmen are seeking trade-relations with Russia, the suspension of which has hit their pockets. Trade relations mean the backward and forward flow of money. And the "tainted" money of Soviet Russia is, apparently, no more filthy lucre in England than British Imperial gold! The question is not whether communism is good or bad, the question is whether Government in this country, already possessing unlimited power, should be further strengthened in the arbitrary use of it with an impunity which the late Czar of all the Russias never completely enjoyed.

THE NEW ORDINANCE.

The new ordinance, embodying the provisions of the doomed "Public Safety" Bill, is a fresh reminder of the hollowness of the present constitution. Even the Viceroy admits —as he has to—that much of the evidence which has induced him to exercise his extraordinary powers, was not available to the members of the Legislature; and yet he makes it a grievance that Mr. Patel's ruling debarred his Government from sharing the responsibility for special legislation with the Legislature. It would be more correct to say that Government never gave, nor even intended to give, the members of Legislature a fair opportunity of coming to an unbiassed decision, for the simple reason that they merely called upon to accept mere statements made by Government, which however, solemn, can never take the place of proved facts. If by co-operation, Lord Irwin implies, registration of Government behests, it is a sort of co-operation which independently minded people must always refuse to accord. And does the past history of repressive measures justify such implict confidence in Government?

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

"It may be asked: Has the Assembly, after all, profited by Mr. Patel's independent stand, since the Viceroy has plainly said that he would have the Rules and Standing Orders so amended as to make it impossible for the President in future to repeat Mr. Patel's recent action? Personally, I fail to see how such an object can be secured without bringing in contradictory provisions in the Standing Orders; in other words, without making such an amendment ridiculous. The difficulty is bound to be felt when the Law Member drafts the amendment. Secondly, the chair has been vindicated; and devise to curb its prerogative by an overriding authority will be deeply resented. The President even now has not much power; it was Mr. Patel's duty to magnify his office, and he has done so. We have no reason to regret its consequences, for consequences have to be risked in all great steps taken.

CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT

—:o:—

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny).

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Jutes:—The market for this section has ruled quiet throughout the week. The reasons for the quiet atmosphere may be summed up in the decreasing confidence in the distance future in view of the increasing production from July next, working of the new mills and the present lower market for the Heavy Goods. The mills have sold forward positions on bases of their present stock at remunerative rates and the question of the manufacturing profits about the distant forward sales will rest upon the results of the coming crop, the reports for which are very optimistic. The lower prices for the Heavy Goods will of course affect the sacking looms.

Higher denominations have registered further decline and were marked down as under:—

Albion from 450 to 432, Belvedere from 622 to 600, Delta from 605 to 583, Lothian from 600 to 570, Alliance from 575 to 540; Auckland from 336 to 328, Dalhousie from 566 to 548, Kinnison from 1150 to 1120, Lansdowne from 298 to 290, Lawrence from 730 to 700, Union from 790 to 750, North-Brook from 70-1/2 to 68-1/4, Standard from 500 to 477, Bally from 322 to 312, Kamarhatty from 653 to 640, and Kanknarrah from 560 to 545. Barnagore were more popular throughout to maintain at 304.

Howrah and Clive which had declined to 56/6 and 39/12 have closed better at 56/14 and 40/6. National mark a fall of about a rupee at 31/12.

Books of Howrah and Reliance are closed from 1st May to 15th May, Khardah frrom 20th April to 3rd May and Hukumchand from 1st May to 13th May both days inclusive.

Cottons:—Were a totally neglected market. Kesoram had some enquiry on good working reports.

Coals:—Quotation on board are becoming few and far between. Tendency has become quiet and in many cases it becomes difficult to execute business. However, Burra Dhemo, Equitable, Bhulan Bararee, Gopalichuck and Bengal were to some extent steady features. South Karanpara have dropped down to 5/12 from 9/8 their highest level a few weeks ago.

Tea Shares:—Nothing of interest is to be recorded in this section. New Dooars have come to business at 1155 and Hattikhira at 74/14.

Banks:—Imperial F. P. have improved to 1410 and Conty. to 352.

Govt. Securities:—Were a dull and quiet market. 3-1/2 p.c. Paper were quoted at 71/8, 4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan were a little steady market at 84/12.

Miscellaneous:—The gradual decline in I. I. Steel which have come down to 15/4 is unaccountable. Bengal were quoted at 12, Brittania Engineering on continued selling pressure have not been able to maintain and have come down to 4/4 inspite of declaring a dividend of annas eight. The selling seems to have been over B. I. Corporation Ordy. were quoted at 3/2 x. r. Champaran Sugar were taken upto 11/12.

STUDENT CHARGED WITH MURDER

—:o:—

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED

BARISAL, April 22.

Judgment was delivered this morning in the case in which one Rameschandra Banergee, a student stood charged under Section 302 I.P.C. for alleged murder of a police Sub-inspector. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. The judge passed death sentence on him.—Free Press.

MURDER OE POLICE OFFICIAL

—:o:—

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH

JUDGES SETS ASIDE JURY'S RECOMMENDATION FOR LENIENCY.

BARISAL, April 22.

The accused in what is known as the Sub-Inspector murder Case was sentenced to death this morning, the judge considering it a deliberate political crime. The judge said he could not accept the juror's recommendation for mercy though he thought it was reasonable. The jury yesterday were closeted for two hours after which they found the accused guilty under section 302 I.P.C. and unanimously recommended that he should not be awarded capital punishment.—A. P.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

—:o:—

HEARING OF APPEAL IN LAHORE HIGH COURT

LAHORE, April 22.

In the High Court, Mr. Justice Johnston commenced to-day the hearing of an appeal against the conviction and sentence of Dewan Mangalsen, Captain Jagannath Luthra and Goutan Dev, the Managing Director and other Directors respectively of the defunct Punjab Industrial Bank, for alleged embezzlement and falsification of accounts. Dewan Mangalsen, the principal accused, was sentenced to seventeen years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 19,000, and the other two were convicted only in one case and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 2,000 each, by the Issar Special Magistrate. The Case in the lower cour had protracted hearing for about two years.

Rai Saheb Mulchand, advocate, commenced argument to-day on behalf of Dewan Mangalsen, and the case stands adjourned.—Free Press.

APPEAL FOR 'MAY DAY' OBSERVANCE

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 21.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, President, Provincial Committee, Trade Union Congress and Dr. J. N. Choksey, Vice-President Bombay Municipal Workers Union have issued an appeal to the people to observe the "May Day" on the 1st May next and hold protest meetings on that day against the Trades Disputes Bill and the Viceroy's Ordinance.—Free Press.

HIS "UNSAID" FAREWELL

SEQUEL TO BENGAL COUNCIL DISSOLUTION

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Rajah of Santosh, President of defunct Bengal Council, says in a press interview: "I regret that I have been deprived, by the course of political events, of an opportunity for saying farewell." He concludes, "We have done much good work together, and were establishing real traditions in Parliamentary Government. So far as India is concerned, I am confident that whatever happens in the election and whoever occupies the chair, progress will continue.—Free Press.

NO NECESSITY FOR DISSOLUTION

—:o:—

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON ELECTION PROSPECTS

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Sir Abdur Rahim who returned to Calcutta from Bangalore on receipt of H. E. the Governor's telegram, was surprised at the sudden step, and thought that a stable and unassailable Ministry was possible in the defunct Council and that there was no necessity for the dissolution, putting the country to inconveniece and expenses and plunging it into political excitement.

He surmises that the election would fought on issues other than the Ministry. As an organised party, the position of the Swarajists would be very strong.—Free Press.

STRENGHTERING POWER AF BUREAUCRACY

—:o:—

Continued from previous page.

much with the Princes but with the peoples in the States, have been ignored.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI.

Giving his opinion on the report of the Indian States Committee Mr. S. Satyamurti told our representative:—

I have just read the summary of the Butler Committee Report. I am convinced as I have always been that the attempt of this Committee is to divide the Princes from the people of India to keep them as long as possible as the bulwarks to the British power in this country. The reference to British paramountcy is ambiguous at first. But the ambiguity is cleared up when the committee throw off their mask and recommend that the Viceroy asd not the Governor-General-in-Council should in future be the agent of the Crown in its relations with the Princes. This is historically unjustified, politically unsound and wholly against the wishes of the people of India and of the people of the Indian States themselves. I venture to go further and suggest that it should be against the opinions of even the enlightened and patriotic Princes of the Indian States. The East India Company represented the Paramount Power for all politieal purposes with the Indian Princes and ever since the Government of India Act of 1858, the Government of India have always dealt with the Indian States as the Paramount Power. The suggestion to substitute the Viceroy for the Governor-General-in-Council is obviously in view of the fact that the Government of India must become more and more Indian in composition and representative and responsive to Indian public opinion. India can and will never acquiesce in any such arrangement. It is also politically unsound because the Viceroy as such has no place in the Indian Constitution except of a ceremonial character.

The suggestion that the Princes should have a conclusive say in the transfer, as it is called, of the relationship between the Paramount power and Princes to a new Government in British India, responsible to Indian Legislature is fantastic and mischievous. Political developments in India have been so far evolutionary. It may be revolutionary in the near future. But the authors of the Report contemplate, I believe, only an evolutionary development. If so, the talk of a new Government is absurd on the face of it. I wish the Indian Princes joy of the compliment heaped upon them by the Committee in calling them conservative, sensible and tenacious of internal sovereignty. On the other hand, I have been impressed by the patriotism of most of the enlightened Princes, who have frequently stated that they shall not stand between Indians and Swaraj and that they only want an honoured place for them under Swaraj. That place will be secured for them by the good-will of the Indian people which has already assured them and more than that by the support and affection of their own people which can come in these democratic days only by their sharing sovereignty fully with their people and not by pinning their faith to the reports of Imperialists and pseudo-Imperialists like the members of the Butler Committee.—"The Hindu".

ANOTHER "PISTOL" FIND

—:o:—

BOY AGED TEN ARRESTED

LAHORE, April 22.

A boy aged about ten was arrested yesterday while he was in possession of a pistol. He is alleged to have told the police that the pistol was made by his father, but later changed his statement. His father is alleged to have informed the police that he found the pistol in a train when he was travelling in the South Punjab.—A P.

NO POSSIBILITY OF MINISTRY

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Maharajah of Mymensingh, the leader of the Union Party, did not think that the new Council when elected, would present more favourable circumstances. The Provincial Committee appointed by the last Council to collaborate with the Simon Commission, gets automatically dissolved; and Bengal's views, and the expenses on and the labours of the Committee, would go in vain.

Regarding the dissolution, the European opinion is said to stand by the view previously expressed, that unless Ministers can produce a majority of at least 15, it was no use having a Ministry.—Free Press.

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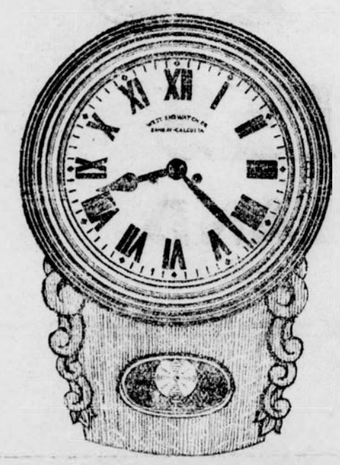

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—:o:—

Continued from page 16.

all the power he can, with all the strength that is left in his own frail body, Gandhi goes up and down, up and down the land, preaching Khaddar. Everywhere, he tells the rich people to wear the homespun cloth. And if you saw me in India instead of New York, you would not see me in these clothes at all, because everwhere in India I delight to wear the homespun Khaddar cloth of the villagers. Everyone of Gandhi's followers wears the white cotton of the villages. And so he has brought rich and poor together. The change has been marked. I have seen with my own eyes villages that were sunk in poverty before, now raising up their heads with joy and prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mr. Andrews was asked whether Mrs. Naidu works among the people of India also, and he answered:—

Yes, she does indeed. And she is one of the bravest women in the world. She is noted and famous in India especially for her wonderful love for the Mussalman and Hindu. She is by birth a Hindu. Her father was a Brahman, she is herself by birth a Brahman. No one has done more in the whole of India to encourage Hindu Mussalman unity, to make good will, love and peace between Hindu and Muslim, within surging India. And I have the greatest delight in testifying to her wonderful love and good will.

A question was put: Is the British rule and influence in India injurious? to which he replied:

There's a very old story in my own country about the curate's egg. He said to the lord-bishop at the breakfast table,—when the bishop said to him, "I hope your egg is a very good one, curate"—

"Well sir, it's good in parts!"

There was discussion regarding the question of giving the babies opium. Dr. Andrews said in part:

I am very thankful that you have brought up the question as to the reason for the doping of the babies in India. It is a question which stirs me to the heart, and goes to the root of all our problems. No, opium is not given the babies surreptitiously. Every day of the week babies are given opium to drug them while the mothers go to the mills to work. We have tried hard to break down this custom, but the mothers say: "What are we to do? We are not allowed to take our babies to the mills. We must go to the mill ourselves because we have to get some earnings to save our lives and our children's and the only way is to drug the baby and leave it in the room till we get back in the evening, and so 98 per cent, it has been calculated of the mothers who work in the mills of Bombay, drug their babies with opium; they do it openly and they say they cannot possibly do anything else."

THE MAHATMA'S HOLD.

"Why don't the people of India see Gandhi's light and follow it?"

"They do follow it in the most remarkable manner. No country in the world has ever followed the light that Gandhi is showing more than the people of India, the villagers of India are wonderful in their devotion to Gandhi. Let me give one example. In Assam there was terrible opium addiction, the opium addiction was very nearly as bad as the worst in China. Gandhi went into the villages of Assam, and simply told them to have faith in God, To trust in His own love and helping hand and sympathy, that they must give up the opium to which they had become addicted, and would you believe it, in six months from the time, according to Government figures the opium consumption went down over 25 per cent., and I went into those villages two years later, and I find men and women who had been opium addicts for 20, 30 and 40 years, who had given it up, on Mr. Gandhi's request as a trial of faith, and had never taken it up again. Perhaps that briefly shows how strong in principle is the feeling for Gandhi among his followers. Let me give you a story of Gandhi: I went one day with him to a meeting in the heart of the country. There was only one tiny railway. People came into this little village from the whole country round, there was no large town at all, only little scanty hamlets. It was the night of the eclipse of the moon, when certain religious purifications have to be made. The crowd that came in to Gandhi's meeting was so great that it covered an area of open country vast in size. It was of course the dry weather, there was no danger of rain, they sat on the open ground. The time of the eclipse came. They were supposed to make their purifications. But not one of the Gandhi followers stirred. They all said to one another, to listen to Gandhi. To have Gandhi's Darshan—that is sight of Gandhi—is itself a religious purification. Why need we go to anything else? I had to leave that meeting before it was over, and just for curiosity as I went out I counted my steps as I stepped with big, wide steps through the crowd to the end of the crowd. They were in a semi-circle men and women, all packed close together, sitting of course on the ground in a crouching positon everywhere, no chairs or anything of that kind. So they were very closely packed together. It was very difficult to get out at all. I counted these wide steps to the end of the crowd, and it was a complete circle—the radius of that circle, that is the steps that took me to the edge of the crowd was 15 steps. You might say it was a circle with a diameter of 300 yards. Everyone of those people was a simple villager, drawn and attracted by the presence of a saint.

Insistent questions were asked regarding Mr. Andrews' own life and work, to which he modestly made brief answers.

"I live with Tagore at Shantiniketan, and am a teacher in Tagore's school, under Tagore as my headmaster, if I may say so. That is my profession. If you want to know if I am a native of India, my birthplace was in Newcastle, in the north of England. I do feel that I have a second country, and a second birth, and that second birth began almost 25 years ago when I first landed in India.

"Is it not true that machinery, properly handled, can produce more cotton goods, and lower costs, and thus release human efforts and provide more leisure for creative living?"

"I would ask a question in return. Can anything be more cheap than using absolutely waste time? Those who are now spinning in our villages have no other occupation at all. The cotton grows at their door, they have hands, and unfortunately, they have lost the faculty of spinning. Can anything be cheaper than to take the cotton and card and spin it? Can the mill improve economically on that? I do not think so."

STRENGTH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

"Is the influence felt in India which is against this principle of Gandhi, that is, of students who have been educated to Western ideas who return to India?"

"Not only through those students, but the modern aspect to-day is becoming more and more difficult. The young,—I don't blame them; for I was young myself a few years ago,—the young are wanting to do things at once. They say, we have tried to be nonviolent, 25,000 of us in India went to prison. What is the result? We have tried non-violence—now let us try violence. That is what they say. I do not blame them, but remember, it is not the truth. Remember that old Saint Buddha, 2,500 years ago, is wiser than our youth to-day. It is the truth still, as Buddha taught, that if violence answers violence, the wheel will only go on round and round, and there will be no cessation to human misery to the end of time. But if once we can get a spirit of non-violence, if once we can get the nation brave enough, strong enough, courageous enough, to stand suffering as Christ suffered, as Gandhi suffered, that will win in the long run. And no other me-

(Continued on next page.)

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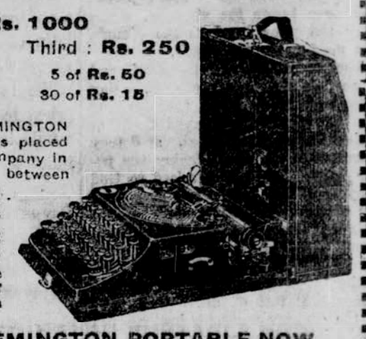

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MR. ANDREWS IN NEW YORK

(Continued from previous page).

thod can ever win the victory for human progress."

In "The World To-morrow" a magazine published in this country, recently it was stated Mahatma Gandhi declares if the Indian people should desire military training, he would not be against it.

"It is really a question of the impossibility of getting out completely of the system of the world in which we are to-day. Here we are in a capitalist system. I detest capitalism, but I cannot get clean out of the capitalist system. I must go and do things which are against the principles that I profess, and while Gandhi is standing out for a higher ideal and higher system, he cannot refuse to accept at the same time the fact that others do not share his own ideas. And that there is not yet the possibility of completely changing the whole system through and through. It is a very difficult question to answer at the end of a meeting like this, but I hope to answer in "The World To-morrow," to give there what I think Gandhi's position is.

The incident of Gandhi being responsible for killing a cow was explained, at the request of someone in the audience.

"I thank God that Gandhi was brave enough and clear-minded enough, morally, to do that simple act of mercy."

Mr. Roy rose from the audience, and said:—

"I am very proud indeed that I have at last met Mr. Andrews in my life, whom I revere. He was always a dream to me, but to-night I see him in the flesh. The question of opium came up, but Mr. Andrews did not tell you that the opium monopoly is controlled by the British Government in India. As regards the cotton, Mr. Andrews may have forgotten certain things. The cotton Industry was one of India's greatest sources of revenue, but it was crushed. The story is too long to tell it all now.

Mr. Andrews discussed Gandhi's programe of non-violence, non-resistence, and the results which have been brought about through this course. He brought the meeting to a close, with these further remarks:

"This meeting has given me a great deal to think of. I regret the time we have to discuss is so short There are two points brought out which I must acknowledge that I had overlooked in trying to speak very briefly. It 'is' true,—to my shame as an Englishman, I say it,—that the British Government in India is the opium monopolist. It is true that that opium which those little children are doped with is Government opium, that they obtain it from the Government licensed druggists. It is also true historically that the British at one time ruined the home spinning industries of India. The Company, as it was then called, was quite deliberate in the way it destroyed or attempted to destroy the home spinning of India. To-day by peaceful methods, Gandhi is trying to revive what was cruelly destroyed a century ago in India.

THE WAY TO PEACE.

I want in conclusion to-night to tell you one of the noblest stories in the world, which perhaps will explain all I have tried to say and answer one of my friends' words with whom I felt deep sympathy when he spoke with bitterness in his heart about that use of non-resistance or kindness in reply to evil, when the evil was such as doping babies. I feel that too. I feel my indignation rise. But I do know to requite evil in return for evil is never going to bring the world either peace or justice. Now the story I am going to tell you to-night—is the way to peace. And when I have told it you will understand those things, what the Buddha meant 2,500 years ago, what the Christ meant two thousand years ago, what St. Francis of Assisi meant 500 years ago, and that those saints were not fools, and those saints are not people to laugh at, as though they were what shall we call them, stupid idealists —No, we honor them, we reverence them, and to-day do you think of the name of Napoleon or Caesar or any other man of violence and dare for a moment to contrast them with the name of a Buddha or a Christ, or St. Francis of Assisi? You will not find the consensus of mankind say, No, in its answer, it will say Yes, those men destroyed, and these men saved the world.

Now let me tell you the story, and I want to tell you especially what I saw when I was there on the spot and took part in it. Not a very active part. I was sent by Mahatma Gandhi just to watch, but the men who did the deed I saw. We have in India an internal evil, what may be called a cancer, in our body, it is the outcaste, the untouchable, it is just the same as your negro problem here in America. It is our problem in India, your problem here. Now let us see how Gandhi fought that evil and overcame it. One of the things that those outcastes were not allowed to do in South India was to walk along certain roads near the temple called Brahman quarters. The Brahmans believed that they were polluted by these poor pariahs,—and remember there are white Brahmans too many of them.

Those poor untouchables were not allowed to walk along that road. And the heart of Young India said they shall, they must, and in the name of humanity, the heart of Young India which Mahatma Gandhi had touched said those roads shall be open, then Mahatma said, They shall and you must do it. He told these Brahmans, you are my followers, take one of these outcastes out on that road and be beaten, if necessary immediately. Many among the Brahmans went with these pariahs along that road and the orthodox Brahmans beat them. Then the State intervened. It was one of the Indian States called Travancore. It was through the lapse of centuries an actual law of the State that that road should not be touched by these untouchables.

Therefore when Gandhi's followers went down the road, with these poor pariahs they were breaking the law of the State. They said the law of the State is not the law of God. As more walked down the road the police intervened, and they arrested them and took them to jail, and the leader was given one year's imprisonment. Immediately the young men of India rushed to that spot to get arrested and put in jail, to know that privilege and joy for the sake of the breaking that tradition as to the outcaste about 200 were put in jail, then the State began to see that the jails would not be large enough, the next phase came very quickly, the State authorities said to put a cordon of police across the road to stop them going on the road.

Then the young followers of Gandhi did not know how to proceed. For they could not fight the police as that would be violence. They went back to Gandhi. Gandhi was at this time on a bed of sickness after a very bad operation. I was with him and he said to me you must go down there and see how things are going on, tell them they must never give up the struggle for they must win. The leader said to Gandhi, but what are we to do? "You are to stand opposite that cordon of police until they give way, until those orthodox Brahmans change their hearts. You have to appeal to them until at last they can resist your appeal no longer." The leader said but suppose it goes on day after day, what are we to do. He said it it goes on to the day of your death you must do nothing else, you have begun the struggle, you have put your hand to the plough, you must never turn back.

They went back to the road, and I saw it with my own eyes, day after day they stood there, rising at 4 o'clock they prayed God, at 5 they had a simple meal, at 6 they marched to the road, facing the police with their hands raised to God praying to God Himself to give them the victory. The sympathies of the villagers gradually came to them. Some of the Brahmans themselves asked the others not to go on resisting, then there came the most tremendous test of all. This part of the country was very low, the sea comes in—and when the great monsoon rains came the whole country was flooded with water. It made no difference to Gandhi's followers, they went out through the floods, just as though it had been on dry land, the only difference was this, that instead of standing six hours on duty they made four shifts and stood for three hours, up to their waists in water, they waded in the water day after day, the police were standing in flat bottomed boats, they did not get wet, they did not stand in the water.

The whole sympathy of India was with these young men. The villagers themselves went to the Brahmans and said how can you go on with this before your eyes? Gradually their hearts were softened. Then the flood subsided and dry land appeared, again dry ground was there.

Day after day for months they stood there.

The Brahmans at last gave way, they came to them and said we cannot resist your nobility of spirit any longer. We give way, we will accept the pariahs along the road, let them go along the road, we welcome them. That was a victory, not only for that road but for all India. A victory won without a drop of blood being shed, it was a victory which won the hearts of the enemy and turned their hearts to love instead of hate, and if a victory like that can be won, and if an old rooted evil of centuries can be destroyed in one year like that, is not that the way to go forward, is it not an example of what can be done? Is not that something which should win the world?

I bow to India with all my heart and soul when I see that India, the India of my love and dreams—and I know that in the heart of India that love, that purity, that sacrifice, that self-denial still exist, and India will be an example to the whole world of the Christ.

COMPLETE TRANSLATION OF THE DINKARD

(Continued from page 6.)

their truth. Mention, of course, is made of Alexander's devastations and the maintenance of the faith by Behamen, son of Aspandiar. A high priest, Arzwak, with his three colleagues is chronicled as having lived in the fourth century of the religion "in the time of the apostate Rashn Resh." Both Dr. West and Dastur Darab give references throughout to the Avesta literature where the "Dinkard" accords with the latter. Those who have a penchant to read in certain portions of Zoroastrian scriptures injunctions of life of self-denial and abstinence, will study with interest "how Soshans lived on spiritual food and looked for evil in all directions with six-eyed power." The account of the events from the time of Ardasher Babegan is narrated in the form of a prophecy by Ahuramazda in reply to occasional inquiries by the Prophet.

A PIONEER VERSION.

The "Dinkard" furnishes a pretty full summary of the contents of each chapter of at least three out of the twenty-one religious tomes, only one of which survives in its entirety. It is evident that at the time of compilation of the "Dinkard", considerable portion of the scriptures in the original Avesta had already perished, that, however, what has survived, without much of interpolation, is shown by the general consonance between the summary of the contents in Pahlavi in the "Dinkard," on the one hand, and the Vendidad in the Avesta on the other. Dr. West computes from these summaries that the whole extent of the twenty-one volumes may have amounted to 3,45,000 words in the Avesta original and two million in the Pahlavi rendering.

On the face of it the "Dinkard" contains several commandments which the modern Zoroastrian necessarily repudiates. The inquirer will find a precursor, if not the original, of the ethically dubious injunction of Shaikh Saadi that a little fib served up to effect peace is preferable to a piece of truth calculated to generate discord. The erudite Dastur has at times adhered too closely to the text to yield a meaning which is obvious. Here, however, he is not more obscure than West. Dr. Bathgomae seriously differed from Dr. Darab so that the present must be held as only a pioneer version.

I hope to publish a critical notice of the great work embodying Dr. Darab's life-long research by a competent scholar in the "Bulletin of Iran League." It may be earnestly recommended meanwhile to the erudite Parsi high priest to set one of his promising pupils to compile an exhaustive index to the nineteen volumes.

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MADRAS LEADERS ON BUTLER REPORT

The following interviews of the prominent Madras leaders on the Butler Committee Report are published from the "Hindu" Madras:—

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar expressed his opinion in an interview with "The Hindu" representative as follows:—

The impression left on my mind by a cursory reading of the summary and details of the Butler Committee's Report is that it will fail to give satisfaction to the Indian Princes or to the people of British India. In so far as it lays down the paramountcy of the British Government and the right and duty of the paramount power to intervene in the interests of the States and their subjects, and the whole of India, the decision may not be welcome to the Princes but would be regarded as satisfactory by others. The claim to paramountcy is not derived from the treaties but from the political practice and prescription, the force of which cannot be denied under the peculiar conditions which have surrounded the growth of the British power.

The Committee is apparently of opinion that the States have a claim to a share of the customs revenue, but they very properly refrain from adjudicating the question themselves and recommend the appointment of an expert body to inquire into the claims of the States and the adequacy of their contribution to the imperial burdens.

The reasons given by the Committee against the addition of a political member to the Executive Council of the Viceroy are unconvincing. The main reason is that such an addition would not gratify the princes who hanker after direct relations with the Crown. It is also urged that the appointment of a political member would leave the States in a large minority in the voting power of the Council. So long as the conduct of the political relations of the Government of India is not transferred to a responsible Government, the fact that a political member would be in a minority in the executive council is not of such consequence. The arrangement proposed by the Committee apparently contemplates for all time a scheme under which British India and the Indian States would be entirely separate. Consistently with this view, the Committee advise that the Governor-General-in-Council should cease to represent the Crown and be replaced by the Viceroy in all dealings with the Indian States. This is certainly a retrograde recommendation and though put forward with the object of making a concession to the sentiments of the Princes, it is calculated to drive a wedge between British India and the Indian States and is not likely to promote the chances of an eventual coalition.

The agency proposed by the Committee for dealing with political questions arising between the Government of British India and the States is a specially recruited political Secretariat. Apparently the intention is to exclude Indian from this department of the Secretariat. Apart from the objections to the probable exclusion of Indians from this Secretariat, it is a great mistake to suppose that the political department of the Government of India requires exclusive training in the political department. The conditions under which political officers have to do their work are not similar to those of a foreign legation and actual administrative experience in the civil service of India including judicial and executive work would afford a very valuable equipment. While maintaining the delusion of the Princes about direct relations with the Crown, the Committee's proposal will only tend to strengthen the unseen power of the bureaucracy behind the shadow of the Viceroy.

The proposal for the appointment of special committees to advise the Viceroy in cases of conflict between British India and the States may not be open to objection. But the idea of associating departmental standing committees of the Assembly with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes is fraught with grave danger. The likelihood of sinister influences being brought to bear on the Legislature cannot be ignored.

The opinion of the Committee that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the latter to a responsible government in British India is constitutionally unsound and will operate as a barrier to the consolidation of India.

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar interviewed by "The Hindu" representative on the Butler Committee recommendations said:

I never took the Butler Committee seriously though a number of my friends did. It has proved what it has set out to prove ha the Government of India should have nothing to do with the Indian States but there should be direct relation between the States and the Crown. The Viceroy has a dual capacity now; hereafter it might be a royal Viceroy also. The central recommendation is that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the princes, should not be transferred without their consent to any new Government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature. If there wa no responsibility to Indian Legislature, of course, they can continu as before. What the rulers and the States have gained by thi report and what the people of the States have gained, nobody can see. All the time the British Government gains; and all these Committees are only for this purpose whether it is Simon Commission or the Butler Committee or the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature which was received, as I understand, with much applause and to whom leading Congressmen and others gave much sasurance notwithstandinv they were snubbed and rebuked and in an usually dignified fashion sat upon. I am sure the Butler Committee report also will be received just like the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly by the various princes with loud applause.

I see the recommendation as to recruitment of political officers will create a new service so that Indian Legislature may have no kind of influence over them. The representatives of people in the Central Legislature were not represented before this Committee; and how the claim of British India as Paramount Power over the Indian States could have been adequately by the Government of India or how it could have been given up by that Government. Even the history summarised shows that the paramount power was British India and not the Crown in a different capacity. The resources employed were British Indian resources and the expenses that had to be met in the various wars were British Indian; and this attempt to separate the Princes' India from the people's India is a sinister one, unhistorical and untrue, illegical an unconstitutional, made with a view to meet the Swaraj demands in India. It is on a par with the attempt to separate Burma, which was acquired at the expense and with the resources of the British India also.

The last Government of India Act amply establishes that th paramountcy is with the Government of British India and not with the Crown in a separate capacity. This is one of the reasons why I insist on a federal government and not a unified government as some others have wrongly wanted. If the Government of India wanted this claim of paramountcy to be urged they should have cabled a resolution in the Assembly and got the Assembly to express its opinion before agreeing to it. I have no doubt that the Government of India have agreed to this central recommendation; otherwise the Butler Committee could not have made it.

And still in these days when such a report is issued when an ordinance is promulgated in the face of the Assembly, the Chair is flouted and rules are sought to be amended so as to deprive it of the existing powers, the weakness of our men is increasingly and lamentably plain. I can only hope that these things will flick our patriotism and make us robuster and more practical and no longer indulge in time-worn conventional phrases and diplomacy. Indian statesmanship and leadership are on trial now. Shall we coult ourselves worhily?

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, interviewed by "The Hindu" representative, said:—

I have just had time to glance through the summary of the recommendations of the Indian States Committee. As was anticipated by most of those who had paid any attention to the subject and to the terms of reference to the Committee, none of the proposals made for the construction of a new and elaborate machinery for the future regulation of the relationship between the Indian States and the British India has been dealt with. On a cursory study of the proposals of the Butler Committee, it is evident that the labours of Sir Leslie Scott have not contributed to any particular results.

To put it shortly what has happened is that the 'status quo ante' has been preserved with regard to the relationship between the princes and the Paramount Power. A few processful changes have been indicated and the most important recommendation is that the Viceroy and not the Governor-General in Council should be the Agent of the Crown in its relation with the Princes. From the point of British India, attention has to be concentrated on the significant conclusion arrived at by the Committee that the relationship between the paramount power and the princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the latter to the new Government responsible to the Indian Legislature. At the same time the Committee do not feel competent to deal with the question of constitutional reforms in the Indian States; and have been extremely non-committal in their statement. It is not much use to say that the Committee's imagination is affected by the stirrings of a new life if those stirrings are not translated into action in the States by any machinery devised for the purpose, even though the machinery is one of joint consultation.

Without a scrutiny of the full report, it is impossible to say how far and if the recommendations of the Committee are calculated to put a brake upon the political aspirations of British India. One gratifying feature is that some of the most important princes themselves recognise that not only should they not stand in the way of political development in British India but they should in so far as it lies in their power help it.

The Butler Committee has come and gone and it may be said freely to have crossed the t's and dotted the i's of the present political practice. It may also be noticed that the theory as a nexus between His Majesty the King as apart from the Parliament and the princes on which so much insistence was laid by Sir Leslie Scott has not been encouraged by the Committee.

It is up to the leaders of British India and to the Princes and representatives of the people in Indian States to come together and arrive at conclusions beneficial to all alike and without injustice to any one of the parties. It is hoped that the princes will now realise that any progress in any direction can only be achieved by co-operation with the people of their own States and representatives of the British India.

MR. T. RANGACHARI.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari, interviewed by "The Hindu" representative on the Report stated as follows:—

More could not have been expected out of the Committee, having regard to the restricted terms of reference and to the composition of the Committee itself. The political relations between British India and the States and the relations between the Princes and their subjects have been carefully excluded from the terms and the representations of the peoples in the Indian States could not be made and in some cases were not allowed to be made. The only change of importance recommended by the Committee is that in future the Government of India as such will not represent the Crown in its relations with the Indian States. The Viceroy alone will hereafter be the Agent of the Crown. I am not satisfied that this will be all to the good although there is much to be said in favour of the proposal. It is true that independent committees are introduced to advise the Viceroy in this matter. The change will be welcome to the Princes but how far the people of the States will welcome it, I am not sure. As a historical survey leading up to the existing condition the Report is a master-piece and it is a pity that the terms of reference to the Committee were restricted and narrow. The distant hills and valleys which they contemplate by the stirrings of a new life and a new hope, not so

Continued on page 8.

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Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have
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BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 23 1929

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INDIA THROUGH LALAJI'S EYES

UNFLINCHING EXPOSURE OF POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

No Swaraj Without Risk.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.

("The People" starts in its Lajpatrai Number the serial publication of what might be one of the most remarkable autobiographies of our time in India. The original is in Urdu in Lalaji's own hand. The manuscript is dated New York, November, 1914, and was received by Mr. F. W. Westbrook in London in April, 1915. They MS. consists of 100 large sheets closely written, and so its translation, will run in "The People" week after week for several months to come. The original Urdu is appearing in the "Bandemataram," Lahore and an authorised Hindi version is running in the "Punjab Kesari", Lahore.

The idea of writing the story of my life came to my mind for the first time in 1907 when I was a prisoner in British custody in the Mandalay Fort. But I abstained from acting up to my idea;—for one thing I was afraid my manuscript may fall into the hands of Britishers and acquaintance with its contents may urge them more than ever before to determine upon my utter ruin. But what weighed with me even more than this was concern for the interests of other people whom I may have to mention in this story. Still the idea had taken such a hold on my mind that I started an autobiographical novel. This work was yet unfinished when I was released, and after that I never had the leisure to sit down to complete it. And at last in 1910, when in connexion with Bhai Parmanand's case there was fear of my house being searched, all my papers and correspondence, etc., were consigned to fire with the consent of my father and my clerk but against my own wishes. At least I was assured that the papers had been burnt, and I see no reason to disbelieve that statement.

Between 1910 and 1914 I resolved several times to commit the story of my life to writing, but always I was deterred by the thought that my manuscript may fall into the hands of the enemies of my nation. When I started on my present trip I made a firm resolve that before returning home I will have written out the story of my life and deposited the manuscript in some safe place. To fulfil that resolve I am commencing the present work to-day. But before starting my narrative I would like to say in a few words why I am undertaking this work at all. Whatever my countrymen may think of me, whether they look upon me as a hero or whether they regard me as a contemptible, egotistic notriety hunter, they cannot disregard the fact that the interest I have been taking in the public life of my country gave me the opportunity to come into contact with a considerable section of our intelligentsia. There was hardly any department of Indian public life during the last 32 years which did not come under my observation, and in which I played no part major or minor. My enemies have averred against me that the threads of the different movements have passed through my hands.

I can thus claim personal knowledge of events during the last 32 years. I had my share in shaping them and I was watching others while they were busy in shaping them. I have first-hand knowledge as to what factors influenced the national movement in different stages, through what hands it passed and how its course diverted continually.

If to-day I had with me my papers, my journals, the original documents that I had preserved, I would have based my narrative principally on documents. But these having been destroyed I have to depend upon my memory, and there is no other evidence to vouch for the accuracy of my narrative.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

My purpose in recording these events is that the succeeding generations of the country may know through what stages the national movement passed, what mistakes the originators, leaders and workers in this movement committed, in what measure and how they met with success and failure. What I aim at is that those who read this story may get some guidance from it. I believe that our misfortunes are not going to end soon. Some friends think we shall achieve success and win India's freedom very soon. I regret I cannot share that optimism. In my opinion the struggle will be a protracted one. We have but few friends and those are not powerful, our foe on the other hand is mighty. We are yet without the resources that bestow success on nationalist movements. Our internal enemies are so numerous, and cleavages so fundamental that it appears very unlikely that these cleavages should vanish speedily nor that the internal enemies should be vanquished very soon.

"LIP" PATRIOTS.

What I have heard and seen and felt for the last 7 years has engendered both hope and fear in my mind. There can be no doubt that certain aspects of the awakening seen during the last ten years are extremely encouraging; but at the same time certain other facts make one despondent. When I published the life of Mazzini in 1895 I certainly did not expect that the awakening would spread so speedily as it did during 1907-10, or rather is spreading to this day. My feeling was that the day was yet distant when my young compatriots, realizing the supreme importance of political freedom, would lay down their lives for it, and when the movement for liberty would become strong enough to create a stupendous stir. I never imagined that my writings would create within the brief period of ten years a class of people who would in their lives express the truth of what I said when I wrote that political freedom was among the most precious blessings in the world, and no amount of sacrifice at its altar would be too great. The happenings of 1907, and also certain events of the subsequent period more particularly in Bengal and certain other parts have established beyond doubt that a genuine passion for national liberty has been engendered.

Undoubtedly these facts inspire hope and courage. Yet no man who knows his country can deny that there is a dark side to the picture also. The present condition may be snummarized thus:—

The intelligentsia and its leaders are as a rule selfish, petty and cowardly. They do no doubt desire liberty, but they are not prepared to make any sacrifices for it. The present system of education and the present-day ways of living have incapicitated them for making sacrifices. 75 per cent. of these people have no faith in India's ever gaining freedom. Nine tenths of them have no idea how they would fare if India became free. I imagine if the British declared to-day that they would quit the country in a week's time, 90 per cent. of this class would send petitions begging of them not to forsake them. But most of their present speechirying, for 'loyalty' is sheer hypocrisy. Not one in a hundred among the intelligentsia is a sincere friend of the Englishman—perhaps not one in ten thousand.

HOPELESS PARASITES.

Fifty per cent. among the intelligentsia would not like the English to quit this country at least in their own life-time. For political unrest and revolutions mean hardship in conditions of life and these people are incapable of facing it. Brought up in conditions of comfort all their life they have lived "well," they have never known what turmoil means never wielded a weapon, never fought an adversary even in sport, the mere idea of bearing hardships has never entered their head. Helped by British education to win an easy living they have lived in ease all their lives. They know that in political vicissitudes the entire society is thrown into an an upheaval. They have 'liberty' on their lips; they have a place for it in their hearts also. But they shudder when they think of the inevitable turmoil and of the hardships it may mean for them So they decide at last that it is preferable to continue enicying the comforts that are now theirs even though that means they must continue to wear the badge of slavery; it is not wise to spurn the comforts for the sake of freedom and to court unrest and turmoil. These people are slaves to lucre, to status, to comfort. They do not value liberty as much as they do a sumptuous meal, or a beautifully furnished drawing-room or a luxurious motor-car. The highest limit of sacrificce for them is to subscribe to a public fund or to deliver on a holiday a speech that would not bring them into the bad books of the powers that be Their patriotism is subject to the following conditions:—

1. It must not affect their purse.

2. It must not affect their relations with (the official) English. The position they hold in the "durbar" of the Britisher must in no way be allowed to suffer. They must do nothing that may make Englishmen suspect that their country is dearer to them than British rule.

3. It must not affect their comforts—not merely the comforts essential to health, but all the luxuries that they are used to

4. It must not affect the prospects and chances in life of their children.

The present stage may be summed up thus:—

First of all there is the intelligentsia educated in English. (9) 999 out of every ten thousand in this class are at heart in sympathy with the principles of the extremist party. They have no faith in the British. They are disgusted with their rule. The deeds of the extremist section please them—as long as they do not affect their own fishes and loaves. Fifty per cent of these people have no leisure to attend to the political problems of the country. Another 25 per cent. who have the leisure, lack the inclination to get entangled into these affairs. The politics of another 10 per cent. are of the type I described above. Yet another ten per cent. are active traitors. So there remain only five per cent. who are prepared to make sacrifices for putting their principles into practice.

Secondly, there are the old-fashioned pundits and moulvies. Of these 25 per cent. are traitors, 50 per cent. indifferent, and the remaining 25 per cent. can be utilized by the nationalists if they handle them properly.

Thirdly, there is the commercial community of the old type Of these 99 out of one hundred are apathetic, but the hundredth can be influenced by the nationalist.

Fourthly, there is the agricultural community. They are like the third category above.

Fifthly, there are the reises, zemindars, talukdars, jagirdars—old-fashioned people of whom 50 per cent. are traitors, 25 per cent. apathetic, and the remaining 25 per cent anti-British.

In short, the number of those prepared to sacrifice their lives or their wealth for the sake of the country, is very small. Political awakening is not yet very conspicuous among the masses.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT RISK.

There are those who blame the extremist party for having injured the cause by making the British rulers alert and by forcing them by their impatience, their extremism, their madness, to adopt a policy of repression. These people forget that under foreign rule peace unalloyed by repression would be fatal. The political consciousness created by the extremists in a decade could not have been created by the moderates in half a century. It is very difficult to adjudge the causes that govern the rise and fall of a nation, but every man with ordinary intelligence can understand that for a subject nation nothing is more fatal than peace. Extremist tactics lead to an awakening which may be followed by moral reactoin and depression. India is passing through a phase of extreme depression. Every man is concealing his true ideas beneath a cloak of hypocrisy for in these days it is dangerous to speak out the truth. Under alien rule truth is not permitted if it would affect the security of such rule or the interests of the rulers. It is forbidden even if it is distantly suspected of weakening their grip. Foreign governments let hote alternate with fear in the bosoms of the people. Mildness and repression both have to be used. It is to the interest of the alien ruler that large sections of the populace may come to believe that they benefit by the continuance of the existing order and that they would be the sufferers if it came to an end. They are made to hope that under the present regime they may attain to greater prosperity and to fear that the least effort on their part to upset it may lead to their being crushed in such a way that they may never again be able to rise. The British Government in India have throughout acted up to these principles. They try to spread this hope and fear not only amongst the populace as a whole, but also amongst each section composing it. In this way section is played off against section. The Muslim fears the Hindu, and the Hindu the Muslim. The money-lender fears the agriculturist, and the agriculturist is afraid of the money-lender. Such being the conditions we have to face it is incumbent upon every nationalist to keep busy rousing the country from its slumber and to use different methods for creating a passion for liberty. Such efforts do obviously entail sacrifice. Both no risk no gains. A boon like liberty cannot be won without risks. Those who occupy themselves with efforts for liberty have to face suffering, but sometimes there are risks for the "cause" also. The present generation of Indian intelligentsia tremble at the idea of suffering, that is why I do not regard the hopes of speedy emancipation as of greater value value than Sheikh Chilli's castles in the air. To me it appears that the struggle will be a protracted one and several generations of Indians will have to carry it on. Indian nationalists may well take a lesson out of the history of the Irish struggle. In this protracted struggle thousands will be exiled, hundreds of thousands will have to lay down their lives leaving behind widows and orphans. None can imagine what other price may have to be paid. But we must keep in mind that the struggle is long and weary. That is why it is necessary for nationalists to carry on the struggle in such a way that the troubles it brings will not be needlessly multiplied. The leaders ought to be far-sighted people who make arrangements for the struggle for at least a hundred years. Futile and reckless efforts should be avoided for they beget mistrust. Deep faith coupled with sagacity and far-sightedness is essential for the movement for liberty.

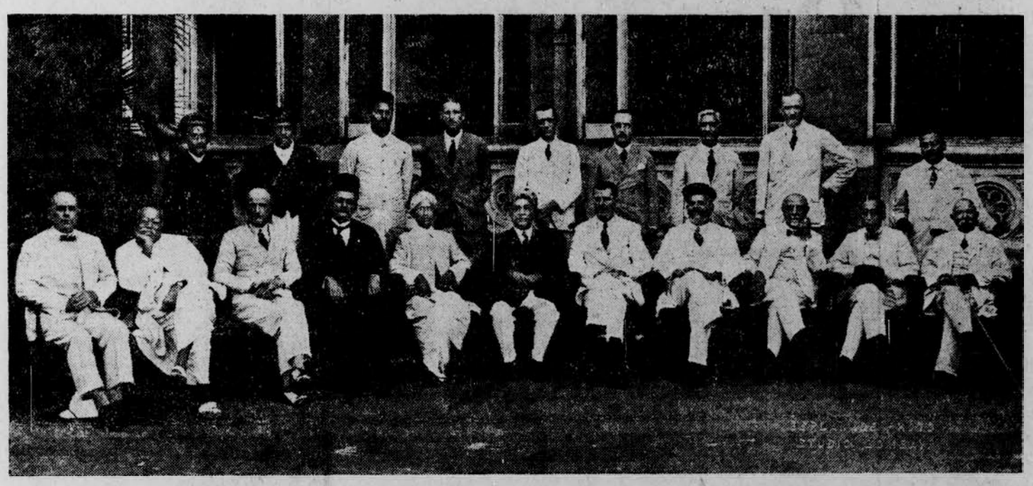
This is all by the way. What I want to make clear is why I thought the story of my life may benefit my countrymen. Put in brief, I believe that our struggle will be a long one, and therefore each generation engaged in it ought to know where those who went before it erred. The fight against an alien rule is like a game of chess, each party at which tries to checkmate the other. Move affects counter-move new situations have to be faced and pre-meditated plans have often to be abandoned. The adversary cannot be defeated by one pre-conceived plan. On the international chess board one generation has to succeed another before the final results can be known, but it will be good for it always to know what tactics were used by its predecessors and with what results.

CHAPTER I. EARLIEST RECOLLECTIONS

I will be very brief about my early life. My father was an Aggarwal (banya) by caste. Several generations of my ancestors lived in Jagraon, a small town lying between Ferozepore and Ludhiana at a distance of 24 miles from the latter place. Before that they belonged to Malerkotla. My grandfather was a shopkeeper. My father was born in 1845 on the day when the British defeated the Sikhs in the battle of Mudki (in Ferozepore district). During my father's boyhood, my grandfather who could read and write only the Mahajani characters, was for several years a Patwari in a neighbouring village under the British. I well remember my grandfather, and I can say he was a very painstaking and courageous man. He was short-statured, very intelligent and wise and sociable. He made friends with people very quickly and was ever ready to start on journeys. He embodied all the virtues and failings of shopkeepers. In keeping with the code of that class, he was fond of making money in all possible ways. He was very firm in his religion and belonged to that sect of Jains whose Sadhus keep a piece

Continued on page 8.

THE IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE---1928--29.



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